

COLLIER'S

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

GOLDEN EMPIRE NUMBER

"WESTWARD THE
COURSE OF EMPIRE

TAKES ITS WAY"

SEATTLE
CARSON CITY
SAN FRANCISCO
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CITY
SALT LAKE
CITY

SEPTEMBER 18TH
1909

ALUMINUM
ADMITTED

ADMITTED
TO THE ROOM



There are unrelenting style-rules which the well-dressed man awaits and observes each season.

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You'd better see our Fall and Winter models as displayed by the better clothiers.

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

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ANDERSON—"The Roof-Fix Man"
Department 16 Elyria, Ohio
Sept. 18

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Your Name _____

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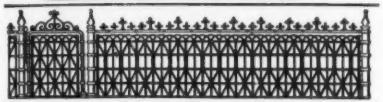
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ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIE'S

Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, September 18, 1909



Mark Sullivan, like President Taft, believes the South to be, just now, politically, the most interesting section of the United States. And so, Mr. Sullivan, having finished for the present his Comment upon Congress, will spend the two months until Congress again convenes, in traveling through the South.

The purpose of this announcement is to ask our friends in the South to write to us and tell us where Mr. Sullivan ought to go, whom he ought to talk to, and what he ought to observe. And such of our friends as care to make suggestions will bear in mind, we hope, that Collier's, as well as Mr. Sullivan, is interested in much more of the South than its politics. Industrially, during the next few years, the South is pretty certain to produce events more remarkable than any other section of the United States; and in its aspects which are less material than politics and industry, the South is forever full of charm and interest.

Of all the influences, direct and remote, which finally determine the subjects which this paper talks about—from among the million between China and Peru—the letters from our readers are the most interesting and the most vitalizing. Concerning these letters we once used these words:

"... an editor's general impression of his correspondence, which stands to him for one of the most fertile channels of instruction, of first-hand and varied experience, that have ever enriched his passage through this vale."

We hope we shall receive from the South, during the next few weeks, many Letters to the Editor.

The Next Fiction Number

The Fiction Number for October, dated September 25, will contain three strong stories, with a versatile range of theme and tone.

David Gray writes a tale that imparts the superstition of the ocean. And when, as in this case, there is a youth whose navy uniform contains a timid soul, cooled even in fears which other sailors would scorn, "The White Birds of Sandakkan," presents a situation deeply dramatic. Midshipman French, a junior officer in the China squadron of the American navy, is walled out of wardroom comradeship because of his shrinking and delicate bearing. But he is appointed second-in-command of an expedition which is to trail in the wake of a suspected contraband ship.

The tramp steamer "Annie May," with the expedition disguised, comes upon the "Bedford Crescent" in the harbor of Hongkong. As the order is given to follow her out of the bay, a portentous mutiny appears in the crew. The boatswain declares to the captain that it is against the law of God and man to leave the port that night—that the vessel has been cursed by the great white birds which have swept about her, and have lit on her decks with the sign of death. As men sink down to die with the plague which envelops her, and the captain lies as a stone in his berth, Midshipman French wrenches himself into action; he commands the anchor to be raised, and with the whir of white wings ever within his ears he starts in pursuit of the British freighter. As he further proceeds, the story becomes more tense.

When a "marrying man," who has survived three wives and ruggedly survived his grief, undertakes to prevent his son from wedding the daughter of a woman who has been overdivorced, he treads into complications like those encountered by Marcus Antonius Saterlee. In "Ma'am?" by Gouverneur Morris, Mr. Saterlee is racing across the country to thwart the match, when almost at the end of his journey he observes a "showy woman" across the aisle from him in the dining-car. Just at this moment the car, after a few brisk convolutions, settles into a ditch. In attempting to buy the horse and buggy of Grub City, Saterlee outbids the showy woman—then offers her a ride as far as she may wish to go. With a horse that creaks in action they embark upon a forty-mile road. A flooded river, an overturned buggy, and a few reminiscent details bring about an adjustment of the situation.

In "Meddlers with Fate," by Allan Updegraff, it appears that a red tank station on the prairies, where freight trains doze on the sidings, is thoroughly versed in the habits of tramps, and impregnable to their fiction. But there was something—a glint of personality—about the ragged hobo who knocked at the tank-keeper's door, which made the woman of the house recall her denial of food. Yet she is taken with confusion at a request he makes for showing gratitude. As he moves away with the totter of the weary and sick, the thought of the tramp continues to probe the woman. Knowing that sixteen miles stretch out between him and the next tank-station, she realizes that he can not pull himself across the distance. She saddles her horse, and, leaving an important duty behind her, rides off over the plains to find him. The story describes the second meeting and its result.

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"THAT'S ALL" Garters

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Nothing around the leg

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"THAT'S ALL" Garters are remarkably popular, because they do away with the faults of ordinary garters. For elastic and leather garters are tight. They bind the legs—stop the blood's circulation.

"THAT'S ALL" Garters have nothing around the legs. So they can't possibly bind your legs, or stop the flow of the blood. Yet they support your socks perfectly—keep them trim and neat. And they don't pull. You soon forget you're wearing them.

Ideal for Winter Wear

And they're wonderfully comfortable for winter too. For whether you wear knee or ankle-length drawers, "THAT'S ALL" Garters support your socks perfectly. They're easily put on and taken off. And they can't tear the drawers.

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Today, buy a pair of "THAT'S ALL" Garters from your dealer. Or if he can't supply you, mail us 25c and his name, and we will send you a pair postpaid. Wear them 10 days. Then, if you're not satisfied, we'll refund your money. But we're so sure that you will be pleased that we'll even repay the postage if you don't like them. Send for a pair now.

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It is shrink that slacks and sags and shrivels a garment out of shape. Moisture works havoc with the best local tailor's work.

We have the only process in the world that takes the full 100 per cent of shrink tendency out of the cloth before it is tailored into your suit. No other tailor even claims to take out 95 per cent.

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Decide to-day that your Fall suit or overcoat will be made by the Royal Tailors. But when you seek the Royal dealer's store—be sure you get into the right store. Besure you get genuine Royal tailoring—there is no other kind guaranteed.

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buffalo when crossing exposed places by letting their ponies feed slowly
while they hung their robes, hair out, over them—their own bodies
made the hump and at a distance they were not easily detected



Indians Simulating Buffalo

Painted by FREDERIC REMINGTON

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P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

September 18, 1909

Ballinger Should Go

IMAGINE NOT, O reader, that the controversy between PINCHOT and BALLINGER is a conflict of individuals. In it two great forces clash. BALLINGER talks about strict construction of the law. We shall speedily show that such remarks from his tongue should be accepted as an evil joke. He has pushed the law to its limit, if not beyond, against the public welfare. PINCHOT, in the administrative discretion left to him, has acted as attorney for the people of this country, living and to come.

As illuminating this Ballinger talk about respect for legal strictness, let us spend one moment on the Alaska land cases. *Immediately after his resignation as Commissioner of the General Land Office, BALLINGER became attorney for the Cunningham group. Are these men dummies for the GUGGENHEIMS and the Smelter Trust? The prize consists of copper mines and coal fields valued at several billion dollars.* What right had BALLINGER to take this job? Please glance casually at Section 190 of the Revised Statutes:

"It shall not be lawful for any person appointed after the first day of June, 1872, as an officer, clerk, or employee in any of the departments, to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in either of said departments while he was such an officer, clerk, or employee, nor in any manner, nor by any means, to aid in the prosecution of any such claim, within two years next after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk, or employee."

As lawyers differ about the technical extent of this statute, we may confine ourselves to the spirit, of which Justice LAMAR of the United States Supreme Court, while he occupied the position now adorned by BALLINGER, made the statement that:

"Its design is to elevate the public service, so that it may inspire public confidence."

The facts are briefly these: A company in the State of Washington was accused of conspiracy to defraud the Government of valuable coal lands in Alaska. Public men and members of the Senate are interested in the company. The coal claims were included in a National Forest, but the Forest Service had never been notified of the hearings which were to be held by the Department of the Interior. When the Forest Service learned of the cases, it attempted to secure a postponement, and was told that the cases had already been considered, and millions of dollars' worth of land thus disposed of. Immediately, also, orders were issued that members of the Forest Service should not have free access to the confidential files of the Interior Department.

As Justice LAMAR pointed out, men in public office may acquire information and influence which would make them valuable as counsel against the Government after retirement. Other Secretaries have made a narrower interpretation of the law than Mr. Justice LAMAR. We leave the Cunningham land case, therefore, with the observation that it shows Mr. BALLINGER'S sense of legal safeguards and public etiquette not to be Quixotic.

Light on BALLINGER'S sympathies is also shed by the Truckee-Carson affair, which is in brief a proposed trade of perpetual water rights in California lands for the benefit of a private company. Only the interference of PINCHOT prevented the consummation of this deal. The Government is so entirely buccooned by the proposed agreement that it sounds ridiculous. In the Roosevelt Administration Secretary GARFIELD showed that a large part of the water-power sites already appropriated were under the control of two companies, and he withdrew many of the remaining sites from settlement. BALLINGER not only threw the land open to entry, but he suspended the ordinary procedure of the Interior Department, whereby preference rights are given to settlers and miners. Thus by extraordinary means he gave to power companies the opportunity to acquire vested rights before intervention by the President could be possible. He says no power rights were actually thus acquired. How does he know? ROOSEVELT'S idea was to withdraw them until they could be examined. We may observe in passing that among those persons who are securing the great water-power of the Western States are agents of the Standard Oil. We may also observe that a certain class of newspapers all over the country are fighting eagerly for BALLINGER. Among them may be mentioned, as examples, the Denver "News and Times," owned by ex-Senator THOMAS PATTERSON, and the Butte "Miner," owned by ex-Senator WILLIAM A. CLARK.

We have already referred to BALLINGER'S record in fighting WOODRUFF because of his virile land policy and appointing LAWLER, a Southern Pacific asset, on recommendation of Senator FLINT. This

Southern Pacific tool now gives advice to the United States Government on all matters pertaining to public land. For years the railroads have sought to pack public congresses in the West. GIFFORD PINCHOT has made powerful and unscrupulous enemies. Disinterested Western opinion has realized for years that the timber, the minerals, and the soil have long since become the boot of corporations whose political control of public servants is notorious. We know something of the Oregon land fraud cases. Other instances might be cited. Congress granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1882 every alternate section for forty miles on each side of its right of way. All mineral land was excepted from this grant, yet the Northern Pacific Railroad, by political influence exerted at Washington, pilfered thousands of acres of valuable mineral land. The Union Pacific is said to own every coal-bed on the line of its road. Had GIFFORD PINCHOT been in office at the time, the Government might have found a way to prevent this wholesale spoliation. His services can not be discredited by an official whose political career has been covertly but closely associated with predatory monopolies. PINCHOT is using public office as a public trust. BALLINGER is straining every nerve to make public office subsidiary to private snap. PINCHOT works for average obscure and struggling human life. BALLINGER works for those who already have too much. "He who steals from a citizen," CATO once observed, "ends in chains; but he who steals from the nation ends in gold and fine raiment."

News

"At the moment I am deep in the 'Life of Santa Teresa.' Are you learned about her? A most remarkable person even for that queer age. And the papers are full of flying machines. There's a limitation of mine for which you may chide me freely. I can not care one whoop whether they fly or whether they don't. Yet it's the most wonderful thing of my time."—From a Letter to the Editor.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING the North Pole are mainly of sporting interest. Flying is changing and enlarging the life of men. The imagination of no one person is reached by everything. SANTA TERESA has stirred others before our keen and cultivated friend, but events reach the depths for thousands, where history and poetry do for one; and events so great were seen at Reims that history for centuries must devote to that week a brilliant page. And what a year it is: flying a certainty; North Pole discovered; Turkey reformed; Persia reformed; England's ideas of the ethics of taxation upset; India restive; China subjected to a mass of new impressions; the distance across the Atlantic further shortened; the distance across our continent about to be shortened; wireless improved; the everlasting power of sentiment dramatically illustrated in the fall of CLEMENCEAU. If the cave-man lived to-day, he could hardly repeat his now famous declaration, "Romance is dead." By science, contrary to many fears, wonder and mystery have been increased.

A Playwright Gone

CLYDE FITCH will be mourned by intimates who loved him devotedly. His energy, his warmth and vivacity, and something of an almost feminine sensitiveness and appeal, lent to his friendships more of emotion than is common with our northern races. Of his personality the key-note was affectionate enthusiasm. He loved delicate and graceful objects, and his home was crowded with them. As a playwright, he will be missed by many thousands. Probably no American dramatist now alive has given so much pleasure to so large a number. Critically considered, his work reaches highest in certain technical details, and fails most in conception and in consistent effect. He was an observer of separate things, whether in psychology or in theatrical devices, and his dramas therefore have not the sustained unity and force which come from the power of one idea. He died at forty-four, he loved life, and with luck he would have had twenty years of improvement ahead of him; twenty years of happiness; twenty years of added pleasures for the multitudes who would have seen his plays.

Vivisection

MANY MICE, tens of thousands of them, in fact, are suffering from cancer, ruthlessly inflicted upon them by cool-hearted science. Why don't our dear friends, the anti-vivisection humanitarians, get after these wicked experimenters? It is about the season when another outbreak of fool philanthropy is to be expected.

Land of the Free

THE AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY of Montana not long ago discharged from its service certain witnesses who had testified for the plaintiff in a damage suit against one of its subsidiary companies. An undertaker sat on the jury which awarded damages to the plaintiff in the same case. This particular undertaker had theretofore taken care of a large number of the bodies of men killed in the Amalgamated mines. The Amalgamated Company, which politically controls most of the public officials, directed the coroner no longer to hold inquests at the establishment of the juror, whose only offense was that he had performed his sworn duty, many other jurors in three different trials of the same case agreeing with him. Rarely, where deaths occur by accidents in the mines, is the corporation found to be responsible by the jurors selected by a serviceable coroner. There is a law in Montana, declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of that State, which requires that the cages which carry the miners up and down the deep shafts shall have gates. These gates prevent the miners from falling off the crowded cages, or being struck by wall-plates in their ingress and egress to and from the mines. Recently a miner was killed because of the absence of these gates. The coroner's jury which investigated his death returned a verdict that the man came to his death "from causes unknown," and the corporation, though clearly violating the law, was exonerated. At the last election in Montana the Amalgamated officials sent word to the leaders of one of the parties that certain candidates for office were objectionable to them and must not be nominated—and they were not.

Anarchy

A MACHINE POLITICIAN, returning to his Eastern home after an elaborate "study" of direct primaries in the West, declares they lead to "political anarchy." If so, pass them along. A little political anarchy is what we need. Great men, these machine idolaters. When a Republican Legislature sent the Democrat CHAMBERLAIN from Oregon to the Senate, they almost died. Times change slowly, but they do change, even in Pennsylvania, where that famous statue of MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY at present reposes in the freight house at Harrisburg.

Horace Greeley

GIMBEL BROTHERS, large advertisers, are raising a new shop at the corner of Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, in the city of New York. All over a high board wall surrounding the block they have plastered the term "Gimbels Square." Rumors are flying about the town that, in this somewhat daring attempt to put themselves ahead of HORACE GREELEY in American history, they have been able to secure the tacit cooperation of the New York newspapers, through the large amount of advertising which they are prepared to dispense. They are the largest newspaper advertisers in the United States. When they open up a store in any city the value of any big newspaper in that city is increased at least a million dollars, because Gimbel Brothers not only advertise themselves, but they force other merchants to keep pace with them. It is impossible for us to believe these rumors, nevertheless, and we suggest a simple method of putting them to sleep.

The New York "Tribune" has the greatest stake. It might well give its editorial opinion of whether HORACE GREELEY deserves to be deprived of his tribute of fame by the power of money spent in advertising.

The "Sun" is a brilliant newspaper interested in American history. What does it think?

A powerful contemporary of GREELEY was RAYMOND. What thinks the "Times?" Does it believe that by a former episode it is estopped?

And for a similar reason must the "Herald" make no mention of the move?

The "Press" has been waging a war on the theatrical syndicate and making its great point the control of editorial opinion. What says the "Press"?

The "World" is the people's friend and the ardent champion of independence. Has it any views?

Mr. HEARST is known all over this country for his love of news and for his blushing devotion as a popular tribune. It is said that his paper was the first to enter into this tacit agreement. Is the statement true? If not, how does he stand on the question of naming public squares? After famous Americans or after dry-goods advertisers?

To the afternoon papers the same question might legitimately be asked. If one paper, morning or afternoon, prints one line of editorial

protest, the change will hardly be approved by any Board of Aldermen. If it does come to pass, how about Washington Square? What newspaper or dry-goods house will seize that name? Madison Square? Bryant Park? Franklin Square? Hancock Square? Lincoln Square? Columbus Circle? Sherman Square? Shall they all go to the public advertising bill? Hanover, Van Cortlandt, Stuyvesant, Manhattan, Claremont—shall these names, freighted with history, be removed from squares and parks that the dollar power may be conceded further?

Patchogue

SAD NEWS COMES FROM a town called Patchogue. To break the bitter tidings specifically, let us present a bit of a letter:

"I cast about for something else to read. . . . Need I say that I thought, first of all, of COLLIER'S? But at Patchogue the newsman said: 'COLLIER'S? Oh, no. That's the one paper you can't ever sell. Naw, you can't get COLLIER'S here.' But I did get it elsewhere. . . ."

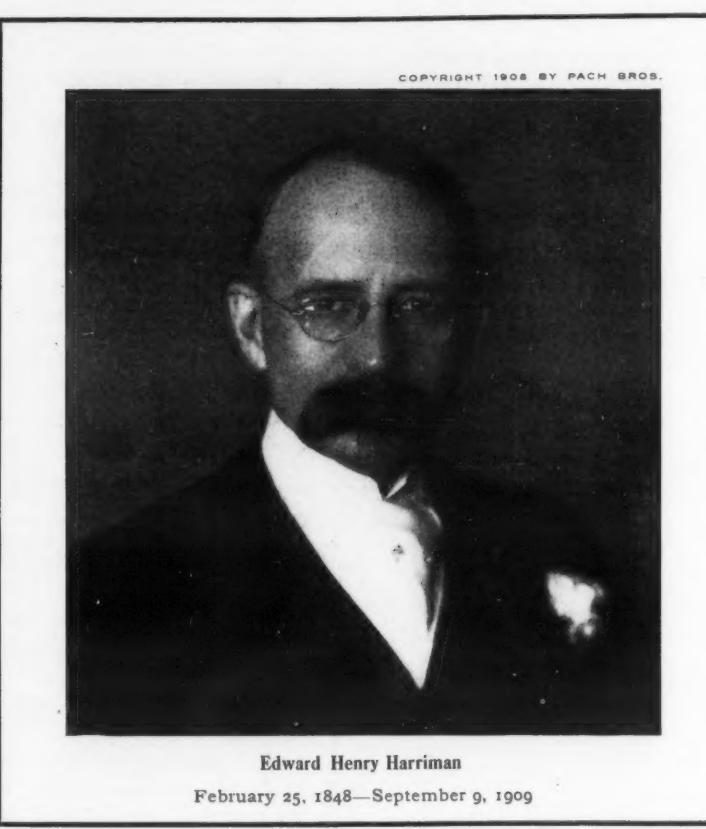
What has Patchogue to say? Its name is one to which it should live up. He who passes through the place by the railroad finds it little dissimilar from other towns. Opposite the station may be seen the placarded allurements of the circus. Not far away is a sign proclaiming beers. The station itself has its one large waiting-room with the circular radiator in the middle. Outside, the "busses" wait patiently for commuters. All is normal. Can it be that this community is a whitened sepulcher? It is pleasanter to think the "newsman" had drifted incredulously from the truth.

Harriman

ON SEPTEMBER 9 there died at his summer home, in the country, one of the most powerful men of the present generation, and probably the most powerful railroad captain who has ever lived. It was characteristic of his era that, the son of a poor clergyman, he left school at fourteen to carve his own career,—for such facts help to account for the strength and for the weakness of our great business kings. In the last years of his life Mr. HARRIMAN went through one change of attitude. He had been fighting the Government and the public all of his life, and was brought up in a school that favored doing what seemed promising in a business way and meeting public outcry with silence. Recently, however, Mr. HARRIMAN has frequently gone out of his path to explain and justify himself to the public. Had he been differently educated, his great powers might have been used uniformly for good, instead of being divided as they were. His

best claim to public appreciation work. Although there was a great deal of the speculator in him, no man understood better than he what the equipment and service of a railroad ought to be. He never wrecked any property which he got hold of, and his ability in putting roads on a sound and paying basis was what made investors so anxious to put their money in property controlled by him, and this confidence was a large part of his power. In spite of his many inexcusable stock manipulations and his very much criticized doings in the Equitable, the Alton, the Union Pacific, and other companies, it has always been impossible to shake the belief of business men that control by HARRIMAN meant success.

Mr. HARRIMAN, like all other big railroad men, had the idea of a cross-continental line, which he was endeavoring to complete, but really more interesting among his unfinished plans were his extensions into Mexico, of which he characteristically was first to see the possibilities, and his intention to do for the Erie, which he saved last year, what he had formerly done for the Union Pacific. His greatest achievement remains his reconstruction of the Union Pacific, which he took when it was bankrupt. The soundness and brilliancy of his mind, on the side of constructive work, were illustrated as truly, and in a dramatic manner easily understood by the public, when he spent millions to cut off a ten-mile haul at Omaha, and millions more to cross Salt Lake. HARRIMAN would do anything to shorten the haul, for he thought in vast figures, thought creatively, and saw the future as vividly as the present. He would incur any cost to increase the train load, to get more traffic behind the engine, for that also was fundamental, and for such great ideas EDWARD HARRIMAN will be respected when his headstrong speculations have been forgotten. Perhaps the opposite of MARK ANTONY's remark is nearer to the truth. The important good men do lives after them; the fleeting evil is interred with their bones. So let it be with HARRIMAN. We shall correct the errors of his era, and long continue to admire the genius and courage of its biggest men.





Navajo Indians Riding Through the Cañon del Muerto

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, COPYRIGHT 1906, BY E. S. CURTIS . . . (SEE PAGE 42)

What It All Means



The Cascades, the Formal Gardens, and the Court of Honor at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

The Great West, Its History, and the Yukon Exposition—Canada and the United States—Attitude Toward Japan—New and Old Views of Alaska

By EDMOND S. MEANY

THE Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is a combination of dynamite and the cactus dahlia, for it assuredly proclaims beauty's conquest of the "wild and woolly West." The grounds stretch between the shores of Lakes Union and Washington, with the tides of Puget Sound pulsing near. To the east rise the snow-crowned monarchs of the Cascade Range, and to the west may be seen the smaller but more jagged Olympic Mountains, like a great celestial saw cleaving the clouds. Everywhere on the distant shores and foot-hills are the primeval forests. Portions of these famed forests have been retained along the edges of the Exposition grounds. Here, then, are the dynamic forces of the West—mountains and forests, glaciers, lakes and tides—and in their midst nestles this Exposition, a dainty gem by day, a brilliant diadem by night.

It was by no means accidental, this combination of beauty, grandeur, and elemental force. The site was chosen after careful and prolonged deliberation. To the ground selected, which was covered with the original forest, were brought the ablest talents of the architects and the landscape artists. The Seattle men, constituting the Board of Trustees, aware that their own people would bear the cost, haggled not a moment, but engaged the highest talent for all tasks, declaring that while their Exposition would be relatively small, it must be perfect in beauty, with the keynote of "life, color, and motion."

Beauty's conquest of the West is epitomized in the Forestry Building. Thirteen hundred logs were brought from the forests to rear this structure. The columned temple speaks of the forest in every one of its beautiful and dignified lines, while at the base of the columns cluster vines, mosses, and flowers. Like the American bison, these forest giants are disappearing all too rapidly. It may be that the next generation of men will find it impossible to reproduce such a building. All around the shores of Puget Sound the forests are falling and cities are rising in their places. It is natural that such new and vigorous cities should be self-conscious. A score of years ago it was written of Seattle:

"For not in vain the furnace smokes and smolders
With throes of Titans under Etna hurled,
And Atlas here must square again his shoulders
To bear anew the burden of a world."

Yet with all the self-consciousness there has evolved in a single generation this ardent love of the beautiful, this profound appreciation of the sublime. With this esthetic change in the far West has come another of more palpable and direct economic value. A dozen years ago, President Cleveland, just before the close of his second administration, created by proclamation a large number of forest reserves locating most of them on the Pacific Slope. In the State of Washington, out of a total of 45,000,000 acres of area, the new forest reserves comprised more than 8,000,000 acres. There arose a clamor of protest from such forceful types of men as prospectors, miners, timber cruisers, and loggers. Like all other changes in the broad and free West, the revolution in the case was swift and complete. Thoughtful men studied forest problems, approved the reserves, and petitioned for more. Cities saw protection for their sources of water, farmers looked into the future and beheld the supplies of water for ages of fruitful irrigation safely protected in those Government-controlled forests. The clamor of the logger and miner was silenced in the cheering approval from all sides.

From Exposition to University

THESE citizens of the West who had been expending boundless energies in exploiting natural resources seized instantly the new theme of conservation of resources. Holders of large timber areas have begun to manage them on scientific lines, the storage of water and the use of water-power are receiving attention, and the last four years have witnessed a wonderful activity toward the construction of good roads. The Exposition has a Good Roads Building. In it was held the first

American Congress of Road Builders, participated in by experts from all parts of the world.

One of the finest examples of this wholesome idea of conservation of energies and resources is found in the plan of the Exposition itself. For the first time in the history of such enterprises the trustees began deliberately to so build that every possible portion of the expended labor and money could be saved for permanent use. The site selected is a part of the large campus of the State University of Washington. The regents of that institution wisely joined in the employment of both landscape and structural architects. The result is that all the asphaltum roads of the Exposition, the flowers, shrubs, fountains, statuary, and a majority of the buildings will remain at the end of the Exposition as a splendid addition to the permanent equipment of the State's chief institution of higher education.

But there is a much broader significance to this Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. While it will compel the nation to make a new appraisal of the character and worth

of the far Northwest, it has an international significance, the proportions and potentiality of which will be realized a decade hence much more pointedly than at present.

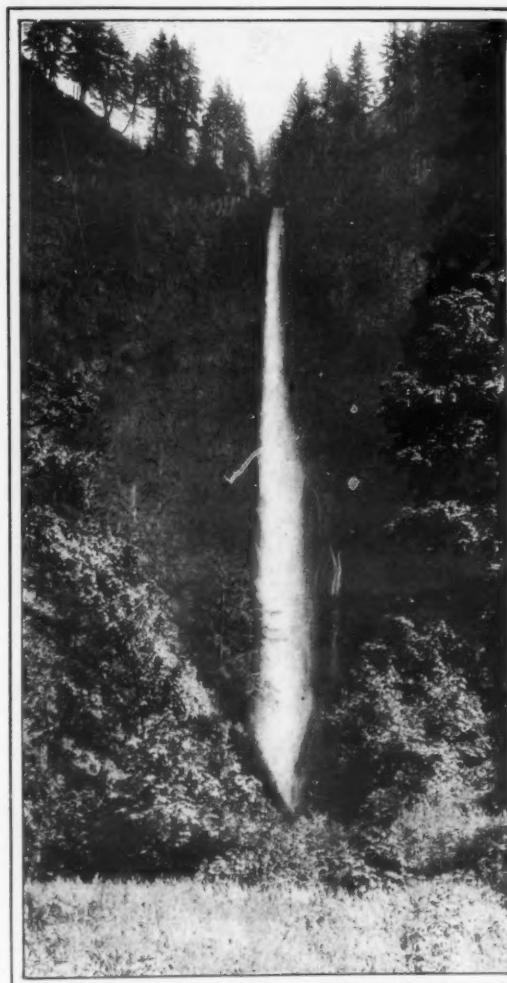
Over the spacious doorway of the log-cabin home of the Arctic Brotherhood at the Exposition is a coat-of-arms, in which are mingled the flags of Great Britain and the United States, and around them is the legend: "No boundary line here." That same feeling of brotherhood has come down from the Arctic Circle to spread the spell of its genial and wholesome cheer over the friend and the stranger at the Exposition. The Canadian and the American are not only congenial to one another, but they are working in perfect harmony for the general advancement of Western America. They are creating a continental patriotism. There is nothing unnatural about this. The tide that throbs at the gate of Seattle, when it begins to ebb, must pass along the shore of British Columbia before reaching the Pacific. These next-door neighbors have for years visited and played with one another. Now the first opportunity to work together finds their brawny shoulders tugging valiantly at the same great wheels. Kipling may have had Vancouver Island in mind when he wrote "The Forester," the last lines of which are:

"For he must blaze a nation's ways with hatchet and brand,
Till on his last won wilderness an empire's bulwarks stand."

Here is where the frontiers of two nations meet. The hatchet and the brand have blazed the ways through the wilderness of each, and hard on the heels of the pioneers have come the wheels and the whir of the twentieth century civilization. Neither nation has built a fortress to frown at the other. The best bulwarks anywhere and the only bulwarks here are the churches and schools, the newspapers and books, the railroads and steamboats, the baseball teams and the rowing shells. On the shore of Puget Sound at Seattle, the State of Washington has reared its chief institution of learning—the University of Washington. At the present moment plans are well advanced for the creation of the University of British Columbia. As these two institutions grow and thrive side by side it is inevitable that a thousand ways will open for the manifestation and cultivation of international fraternalism. This is the spirit which the Exposition has emphasized. It is so robust in its essence that it is surely destined to endure.

Pacific Festivals of Peace

Rear-Admiral IJICHI, with the Japanese training squadron, was in the harbor of Seattle when President Taft touched the golden key to open the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition on June 1. At the same time there was present a fleet of American cruisers in command of Rear-Admiral Sebree. For two weeks these two admirals, with their officers and men, mingled freely in a series of joyful festivities. The dominant note throughout was the friendship between the two nations. Of course, it might be said that those speeches on both sides were only small contributions to a glad occasion. Still there was a ring of sincerity in the words that fell from the lips of those weather-beaten seamen. Besides that, an interpretation of this phase of the Exposition calls for more than a consideration of felicities by these representatives of the two navies. The Pacific Northwest has manifested a continuous friendliness toward Japan. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has its American port at Seattle. Japanese enterprises are numerous and prosperous there. When the plans of the Exposition were expanded by the addition of the word "Pacific" to its title, the Japanese at once appointed committees to help raise the necessary funds, a Japanese banker was placed on the Board of Trustees, a site was chosen on the grounds, and a fine exhibit from Japan was assured. With consummate politeness and deference, these people from the Land of the Rising Sun respond to every call made along the lines of appreciation of art, intellectual improvement, or increase of international amity. More than ever



The Upper Multnomah Falls

One of the many beautiful waterfalls along the Oregon shore of the picturesque Columbia River

before the people of the Northeast are learning the truth of the lines:

*"The Orient saw its Caesar
When Nippon faced the sea;
Columbia found a neighbor,
The East had found its key."*

It is worth while to reflect in this connection on the fact that in the very year, 1853, when Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry appeared in the Bay of Yedo with his brush but successful diplomacy, the northern part of old Oregon was set off and organized as Washington Territory. The region was a wilderness occupied by hordes of savages clad in the skins of wild beasts and using stone axes and knives. During the same years that Japan has made her wonderful progress, the wild Northwestern Territory has evolved into the prosperous State of Washington—the host of the visiting millions at the Exposition.

Our Front Terraces

THESE can be no doubt that this synchronous development has helped each of these two communities to understand and appreciate each other. In Japan the development has been an awakening, a rapid evolution.

From the standpoint of the aborigine in Washington, the development has been more than a revolution—it has been for them a conquest of devastation. In both cases, however, it has been a leaping forward. Japan, as key of the East, is unlocking the cells of the Orient's hermit nations. The Pacific slopes are becoming the front terraces of America. In giving point to these transformations, the Exposition at Seattle is clarifying a recently cloudy atmosphere and is blazing the way to smoother paths for the mighty changes now at their dawn.

Seward's Best Work

ALASKA was the real inspiration of the Exposition. Alaska will reap its richest rewards. No matter how clouded may have been the nation's view of that Territory in the past, from this hour there will be no excuse for the continued use of the terms of ridicule employed to satiate when Seward made the purchase. Seward was asked on his deathbed what he considered the greatest achievement of his life, and he instantly replied: "The purchase of Alaska, though it will take another generation to appreciate that fact." That other generation is now streaming through the beautiful grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and thousands of them are joining the chorus of praise for Seward's wisdom and courage in facing a storm of abuse to acquire for the nation this wonderland of the North. Polar bears are there, icebergs

are there, it is true; but who can measure the countless millions of wealth also in that once despised region? During the last dozen years the most hardened skeptics have been convinced that Alaska was a treasure house of virgin gold. These same skeptics who visit the Alaska Building are now making many more concessions. It seems quite clear that the Territory possesses great wealth in copper, iron, coal, marble, tin, and petroleum. The Exposition is proving these and many other things

for Alaska. It is now known that the Territory possesses vast forests. Most of the trees are spruce. Water-power is abundant. There is no good reason why this source of wealth should not be needed for the lumber markets, for even if the timber should prove inferior, as is sometimes claimed by lumbermen, the spruce and the adjacent water-powers mean an enormous supply of materials for the making of paper and pulp products. Any one at all familiar with that industry will appreciate what such supplies will mean to the United States within the next few years. Agriculture in Alaska has been the last to win its converts, and here again the Exposition is dispelling doubts. Tropical fruits do not grow in Alaska, but the Territory will yet come to our markets with a surplus of agricultural products. It is as demonstrable as algebra and geometry. The Alaska pioneers have proven the commercial value of their plow and harrow.

A New Norway

THE products are here. The real surprise is that this should astonish so many well-informed people. Northwestern Europe and Northwestern America are strikingly similar. The Gulf Stream modifies one as the Japan Current does the other.

St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Christiania are all near the sixtieth degree of north latitude, and so is Valdez, while Sitka, Juneau, and Skagway all lie south of it. This Exposition at Seattle will be worth all it has cost if it convinces the world that Alaska is a fit place to sustain as good and as progressive a people as the Scandinavians, who have supported themselves happily in that similarly endowed region of Europe for centuries. In speaking of "The Destiny of the Northwest," Major Charles E. Woodruff, in a recent number of the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer," said: "The coast of Alaska, indeed, is almost identical with northern Scotland and that part of Scandinavia which we now think was the birthplace of the big, brawny, brainy, and blond race we call the Aryan—the type which by its very superiority, due to the long process of natural selection, has been able to conquer its way all over the world."

A Resuscitated Race

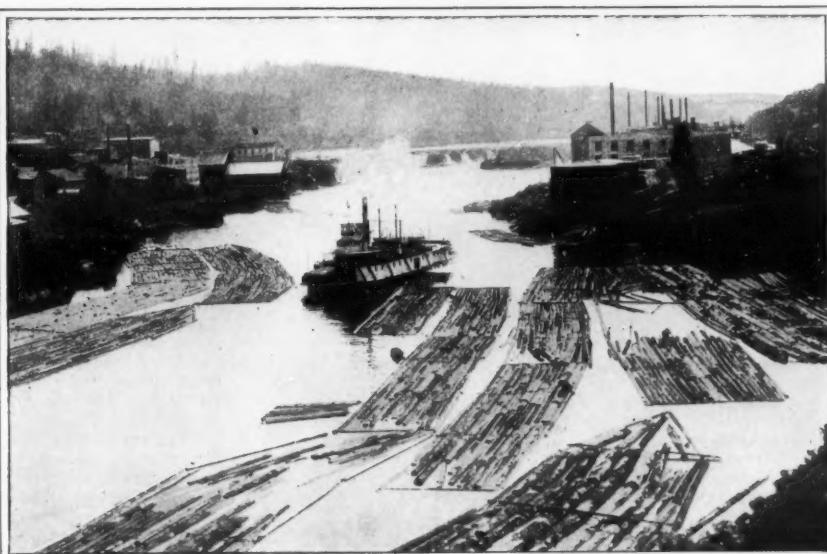
HERE is a suggestion that this Exposition of 1909 may be pointing its finger to the place where the finest of the Aryan stock may find its rejuvenation only to evolve a still more robust, vigorous, and brainy type.

The present is here with its definite charm and beauty, with its alertness and energy. The future beckons on those who are willing to dare and to achieve in fields relatively new but full of promise for the man or woman imbued with the spirit of the true pioneer.



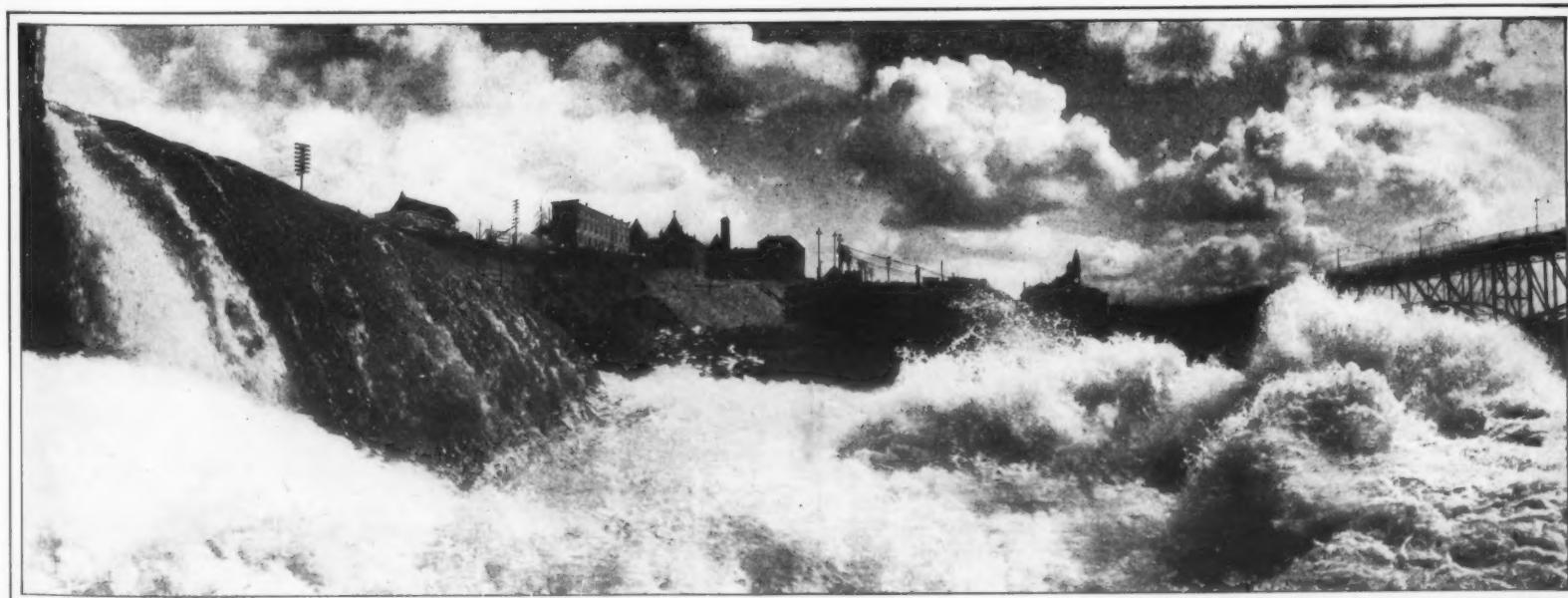
Orchards in the Winatchee Valley

Fruit culture is fast becoming the most important agricultural development in the Northwest. At the Spokane Annual Apple Show a year ago the apples from this wonderful valley received the first prize



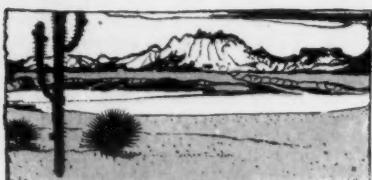
The Willamette River at Oregon City

Typical scene in a rapidly growing industrial town of the Northwest. In the timber districts the logging industry is opening the way for the farmer and manufacturer



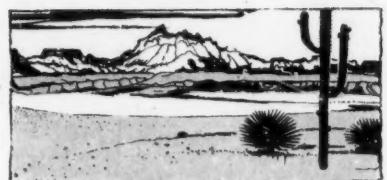
Waterfalls of the Spokane River at Spokane, Washington

The city of Spokane, built up around these falls, has as yet utilized but a small part of this power. It is estimated that this torrent alone has sufficient force to run all the mills of Massachusetts. With the development of the resources of the Inland Empire, of which Spokane is the industrial and commercial capital, it seems inevitable that this city is to be one of the important manufacturing centers of the continent. Idaho and Montana have much unharvested water-power similar to this



The Golden West

BY BLISS CARMAN



IN the golden dawn of the world,
When man emerged
From the mysterious East,
With the breath of life in his mouth,
And the tell-tale trace
Of the red clay still on his face,

He turned with inquisitive gaze,
A child of the light,
To follow the track of the sun
Through the void far blue,
Seeing it sink to rest
In a glorious golden west.

Then an unassuageable urge
Awoke in his blood,
The brooding spirit of Earth
Whispered a word in his heart,
And man went forth on the trail,
Knowing he should not fail.

AND the slow centuries
Measured his toilsome march,
While ever his face was set

To lands that lie beyond
The going down of the sun,
Where endeavor's requital is won.

From Egypt and Greece and Tyre,
From Assyria and Rome,
With color and pomp and joy,
Laughter and chants and war,
Moved the great caravan
Of wandering man.

Conquering mountain and sea,
Spreading through forest and plain,
Crossing the outer flood,—
The rim of the ancient world,—
He passed over new domain
Like the hosts of sweeping rain.

Traversing prairie and wood,
Waterway, desert, and range,
At last by the ultimate shore
Of the ageless sea,
His pack-trains come to rest
In our golden west.

HERE have the most high Ones,
The Overlords of the world,
The Archangels of man,
Brought their earth children at last,
To the happy land prepared
For those who have labored and dared.

O men and women born
Of the teeming and holy earth,
And led through the myriad years
By the impulse and vision divine,
Behold now what shall be done
With the heritage we have won?

Here with an empire to use,
Wealth beyond Solomon's dream,
And the balm and respite of peace,
In a garden of the world,
What is the news or the plan
Of Twentieth Century man?

I HEARD the Sierras reply,
Rank after rank as they rose
Through the golden and violet light,

"The destined days are at hand,
When my children shall arise
And assume the heroic guise,

"From the beginning designed
For the seraphs, and sons of earth.
They shall put off envy and fear,
And skulking merciless greed,
And be girded against all ills
With the vigor and poise of the hills.

"Here on this border of time
Where mighty morrows are born,
Emerging from ages of dream
And the dust of unreason and strife,
They shall grow wise and humane
With a gladness virile and sane.

"Primal in beauty and pride,
Christian in kindness and calm,
Modern in knowledge and skill.
Sons of the morning arise—
Earth's awaited and best—
From the golden west!"

The World's Fruit-Basket

The Growth and Romance of Fruit Farming in the West

By RICHARD LLOYD JONES

OCCUPANCY is a better guarantee of sovereignty over empire than a thousand forts and treaties. Though Jefferson had purchased Napoleon's "Silent Empire," and Lewis and Clark had explored it more than a century ago; though Marcus Whitman had driven his gospel wagon into Oregon at the time Fremont set out to blaze the continental trail that resulted in the conquest of California in 1846, the real acquisition of our Pacific Coast came when the Luelling brothers, with patriotic heroism, carried their apple trees into Oregon in 1847, and the Argonauts trailed their picks and pans over the continent's rocky spine in the memorable year of '49.

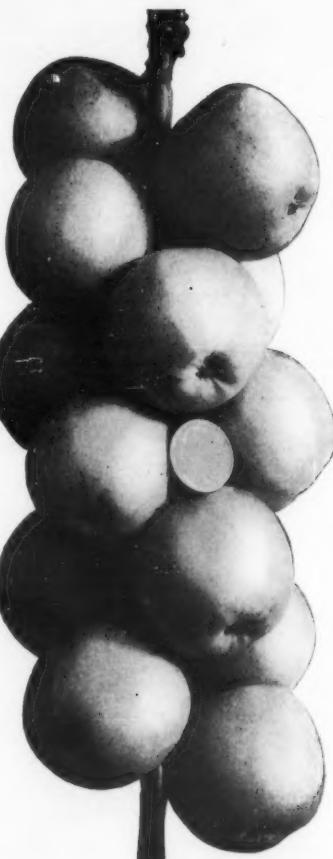
The Luellings were sons of a Welsh Quaker planter and slaveholder in the Carolinas, who, through force of conviction, moved his family and negroes to Indiana, where he liberated his slaves and hired their labor for fixed wages. The sons became interested in fruit nurseries, and drifted across the three "I" States, leaving orchards behind them in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa.

Strong pioneer courage caused these brothers to cast their lives where most men only ventured with their dreams. Into two boxes, on an ordinary wagon, were carefully packed seven hundred grafted scions of apples, pears, plums, grapes, peaches, cherries, and flowering plants. And this a patient, world-serving ox-team lumbered from the alluvial rolls of Iowa over the bad, barren stretches, the hot, parched desert wastes, the boulder-barricaded passes of the defiant Rockies, the deep, shifting sand-dunes of the Columbia, down to the valley of the Willamette, close to the shores of the Pacific seas. The heroism of this pilgrimage will yet be told in school stories, and in some way Oregon will some time fittingly memorialize it. There were days when the water that should have cooled parched lips and swollen tongues was fed to the frail and shriveled roots. There were days when the oxen could wear the chafing yoke no longer. There was food to get, shelter to find, and often unfriendly Indians to evade. But the scions lived to spread their roots in Oregon's virgin soil. They grew and ripened fruits the like of which the Luellings had never seen before.

Something Better Than Gold

THE colony that Dr. Whitman had brought into Oregon, through Congressional aid, to save the territory from falling under British control, planted Luelling orchards. These fruits found their way into the Sierra camps where miners, homesick from the States, were hungry and careless as to price. When the first shipment of apples was made from Oregon to San Francisco, fruit sold for two dollars a pound. The shipments increased, nor could the supply meet the demand until about 1860, when California became self-sufficient in its supply of fruits, one of the Luellings having taken into the Golden State more than a thousand selected trees.

From that time on California discovered that she had something better than gold. She expanded into a hundred interests, from scenery to prunes, and exploited all with industry. Divorced from the Eastern States by an inhospitable expanse of desert, California became a self-supporting country, to which men emigrated with an air of finality that they might assume in going to



The Apple and the Dollar

This dollar which in this photograph is defaced to comply with the United States counterfeiting laws, serves to show the comparative size of the apples which are taken from a Wenatchee Valley tree, and represent about a dollar's worth at retail prices

Australia. They cut timber, grew wheat on fields of huge proportions, established great cattle ranges, and exploited fruit growing for profit. Then came irrigation in a somewhat amateur form, and the people began to farm.

The feeling of the early Californians that they were geographically segregated from "the States" was controverted by the eloquent logic of Starr King, who saved the State to the Union. To California at that time came Ezra L. Smith, a young collegian from Illinois, who had been prominent in the young Republican Party and a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He promptly became King's lieutenant in the California Senate. He created the enactments that established the University of California, and he became an enthusiast in California horticulture, and coordinated this infant industry under a State horticultural society.

Soon after the close of the war, at Secretary Seward's request, President Johnson appointed young Smith Secretary of the Territory of Washington, where he acted as Governor as well. To this unsettled northwest corner of our country he brought his horticultural enthusiasm. He fought for the conservation of the land grants that had been set aside for a future State university, and he encouraged the few farmers in the Territory to be disciples of the Luellings.

The Out-of-Door Alchemist's Shop

WHILE serving as Government surveyor of the Territorial boundary between Washington and Idaho, and Polk's compromise parallel of 49 between Washington and British Columbia, Mr. Smith made a careful study of fruit climates, altitudes, and soils. From these extensive observations he chose for himself a shelf of land at the confluence of the Hood and the Columbia Rivers. Here he became a resident of the State of Oregon, serving for many years as Speaker of the State House of Representatives, and, I am told, would more than once have been elected to the United States Senate had not his political independence and his great contempt for the cunning arts of the politician so alarmed, or annoyed, the party managers that they hesitated to elevate him to those honors which the people would have been glad to bestow.

In this Hood River Valley, which reaches back from the Columbia to the snow line of the rugged Mt. Hood, this pioneer of ideas and ideals devoted his interests principally to apple culture. The soil and air and glacial waters of the Hood River Valley and Ezra L. Smith became partners in the great out-door alchemist's shop.

Here, with his penknife, he would take a grain of pollen dust from the anther of a blossom to the pistil of a flower on another variety of tree. From the seed issue grew trees bearing a modified fruit. Patient labor and elimination gradually developed a more perfect apple. Orchards were planted, nurtured and sold, and new orchards planted again. Other valleys became interested in the Hood River fruit farms and emulated their ways.

This planter of orchards not only became known as the "Father of the Hood River Apple," but for many years he was president both of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture and the Northwest Fruit-Growers' Association; for so many years indeed that only recently, at an annual business meeting of these horticulturists, he refused to longer be a candidate. The vice-president seized the gavel, declaring: "All those in favor of E. L. Smith for presi-

dent will please walk out." Left protesting, he saw his unanimous election passing out through the door.

The advocates of a separate Pacific Republic, who were won over on grounds of rational sentiment by Starr King and his lieutenants, were bound to the Eastern States by strong ribbons of steel in the early days of Grant's Administration. And in 1883 the railroad to Portland went through and soon followed the Northern Pacific to Tacoma. This opened the market. Before this time Florida was our orange State, and oranges were a luxury. California soon delivered an abundance, and oranges became a common, though not an inexpensive, fruit. Before this time Michigan and Wisconsin were regarded as good apple States in the Central West, and Nova Scotia and New York apples were placed on the tables of the elite. The railroads soon put all these apples in the pie pan.

The University of the Apple

THE world got a good taste of Pacific fruit. The Departments of Agriculture and Interior at Washington sent special agents west to be escorted by Mr. Smith over these wonderful budding fruit lands. Hood River became the University of the Apple, and to its dean Germany, France, Russia, Argentina, China, and Japan sent special students to be tutored in the fine arts of apple-growing. Eastern produce merchants sent buyers West. The Niagara orchardists were puzzled that a bushel-box of apples, hauled more than three thousand miles, should bring a better price than a barrel of apples raised at home. The large, luxurious, costly crated cherries from the Dalles of the Columbia sold when the basket cherries of the East went to waste. The peaches and plums and grapes that came out of this wonderland induced many a Michigan and Delaware grower to correspond with land agents a continent's width away. And California gave us orange crops that were constant and abundant.

The Federal Government began to take a violent interest. It forgot the short-sighted speeches of Daniel Webster and other eminent statesmen who had denounced our great West as a hopeless and worthless waste. It did more; it forgot the academic issues of socialism, government ownership and control, and leaped into the ditch business on a magnificent scale. Where private capital hesitated, the Government boldly went. It locked up cations, making great reservoirs where once there was but a creek. It robbed rivers of their flood waters; it diverted the entire flow of small streams, it lifted these waters across deep chasms with high-trestled aqueducts, it carried them around sheer precipices by riveting huge pipes to perpendicular rocks, and it spread them over deserts.

Uncle Sam went into the rain business. Where once only the tarantula and the rattler cared to live, he saw trees grow, flowers bloom, vegetables, fruits, and grains perfect, homes multiply, cities thrive, colleges spring into being, and civilization advance. From Yuma and the valley of the Rio Grande in the South, and from Chamberlain and Williston in the Dakotas through to the Sunset Sea, Government and private enterprise are building a paradise out of a wilderness. Millions of dollars are being invested and millions of people are settling. It is not a national movement, but a world enterprise, for its harvests go to almost every port. And almost every nation is studying these methods of horticulture and trying to duplicate these fruits.

The farmer is probably our most conservative citizen. He accepts reforms slowly, and seldom changes his habitat except through the sting of defeat. For this reason there is not as large a migration of Eastern farmers to the fruit fields of the West as the rewards for this labor would seem to invite. Horticulture is an exalted form of agriculture. It demands both intelligence and skill, and real success calls for an uncommon measure of commercial integrity. These conditions unquestionably account for the large element of literary and professional talent living the "bungalow life" in the fruit districts of California, Oregon, and Washington; and this same class of people are slowly fringing with their barrows the river banks of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Arizona, which are more remote from the metropolitan centers.

Orchards and University Clubs

IN THE cozy little Hood River Valley of Oregon, as an instance, where there are probably not more than four hundred orchards all told, there is a University Club of one hundred and ten members, one of whom conducts a most attractive and informative monthly magazine known as "Better Fruit," which is devoted to its subject. Worn-out professional people and those also who love the vast peace of the great out-of-doors, and who go West with a little money and much energy, find a haven. Frail men, who have promised their wives to die at forty-five, plant orchards on the slopes of Mount Adams, Baker, Hood, or Shasta, and live until they grow ashamed to stare a cemetery in the face—and they eat shamefully. That which is true of Hood River is also true of the Yakima, Spokane, and Touchet Valleys

of Washington; of the Rogue River, Umpqua, and Willamette Valleys of Oregon; of the Idaho, Montana, and Nevada orchard communities; and even more so of the great fruit valleys of California.

In all of these valleys there are hundreds of men who have made fortunes in the last ten years; in the next decade there will be thousands who gain affluence, and it may be less than a quarter of a century before we playfully talk this way of millions. For we are growing faster than at the rate of one hundred and fifty millions a century, and this on an ever-increasing ratio. This growth of population is a safeguard on fruit prices. Indeed it is likely that it will not be long before our exports on even these luxuries will be kept here to supply the demand at home.

When the Missouri River was still our frontier, Emerson wrote: "America is another word for opportunity." How much longer this may be true it is difficult to make an estimate. But for the wanton waste of our resources, and the treasonable indifference of our Congressmen, we could hope that this sentence might be true for centuries to come. Opportunity still lives for every State, but nowhere more obviously than for the fruit lands of the West. A prominent Eastern magazine editorially declares that, from the reports of "snap-fortunes" gained by settlers in the fruit lands, one would suppose that fortunes came easily, whereas the contrary is true, and then cites this case. A settler confesses that he landed at Wenatchee, Washington, in 1894 with his wife, two children, and but eighty dollars

planted his savings in orchards until he had one hundred acres in perfect, mature trees. He was not a horticulturist, but his supervision of this large orchard was his recreation. He now nets annually over fifty thousand dollars a year. A Tacoma society woman indulged herself in a sixteen-acre orchard at Ellensburg. She soon found herself harvesting over seven thousand five hundred boxes of apples a year, which sell for about seventeen thousand dollars. There are many in the Yakima and Hood River Valleys that do even better than this, but the average will not run as high. If an orchard is intelligently and skilfully handled, it ought to yield from seven to nine hundred dollars an acre, and if the earning falls below an average of four hundred to the acre there is probably something serious the matter.

Ten Acres of Contentment

THese people have an abundant faith in their States. And learn to love their towns and counties. At the Seattle Exposition county buildings and booths were conspicuous everywhere. They exhibited their fruits, their grains, their schools, libraries, mountains, rivers, timbers, trouts, and homes. And everywhere one is confronted with such salutations as: "What Walla Walla wants is you," "Come out to Wenatchee and you'll do better," or "Come where the sun smiles upon you and the peach crop never fails," and "Here's where the homes are happy," "Yakima is not a 'as been,' nor a 'will be,' but an 'is,' or 'You'll like Tacoma.'"

Around Wenatchee, Ellensburg, North Yakima, and Hood River you will find orchard lands selling for more than two thousand dollars an acre and paying an annual dividend of forty per cent on that valuation. A German and his wife, who had been perfecting a small orchard for a number of years, were offered a perfectly fabulous price for their little fruit farm. They considered the alluring offer, cried over it, and then replied that they didn't know what to do with so much money and that they did not know what to do with the orchard. So they stayed.

A young novelist who had played with an orchard until it attracted a purchaser to whom price was of little concern, replied: "I've got ten acres of the finest apples, scenery, health, and happiness in America, and it's not for sale."

These stories can be collected by the thousands, and they are true. The semi-arid States that form the World's Great Fruit-Basket have but just begun to populate their reclaimable lands. Possibly 'n a generation, certainly within a century, these reclaimable lands will hold more closely knit communities

than New England, for it means an average of a home to every ten acres, or sixty-four families to a square mile, as against four families to a square mile where farms average a hundred and sixty acres. And when this comes it will bring with it a more even distribution of wealth. These fruit communities now bear the appearance of an extended town, or a restricted suburban addition. Here the loneliness of the farmer's life is gone. Telephones and trolleys and automobiles, churches, clubs, and district graded schools are as much a part of the setting as the ditch or the tree. And in this unfolding of a wilderness the Government is playing an increasingly energetic part. New dams and ditches, reservoirs and locks are continually being built and planned. All this draws in upon the vanishing red man. During the summer just past an aboriginal American publicly admitted the end of his race. The Chief of the Flatheads, who have just lost their last reservation in Montana, proclaimed the last sun dance of his tribe. Where once his tepees stood orchards will soon be thriving. Next year the last ground of the Yakimas will be taken away, and the Klickitats have already gone. It is part of the world drama. The land famine is closing in.

The railroads that have brought San Francisco nearer to New York than Boston was to Philadelphia a century ago have been the cementing agents of our national life. The economic and political issues of Providence and Pittsburgh are those also of Seattle and Spokane. We are a homogeneous people. The scenes along the Willamette in Oregon and the shadowy St. Joe in Idaho are strikingly like much of Wisconsin and Massachusetts, except that there are the great backgrounds of lofty pines and snow-capped mountains that the East does not possess. So with the people. They can not escape the impress of their environment. They are less cultivated than the East, but better educated. They have largeness of conception, boldness of action, lack of provincialism, and a venturesome spirit.

Kentucky's Slogan Applied

THE Pacific fruit-growers are beginning to work collectively. Legislatures may make it a felony to ship a wormy apple across the State line—who in New York or London is going to prosecute? But the buyer of the worm doesn't go back to that kind of a box again. The reputation of a whole valley can be killed through the carelessness or trickery of one dishonest shipper. The Kentucky slogan, "United we stand, divided we fall," is becoming a commercial conviction in the West. An hon-

(Continued on page 41)



These fruits show the perfection of the many varieties that are grown in the Northwestern States



The Skyline at Canon City, Colorado

The scenic grandeur of the Western States has never been appreciated properly by Americans. Lack of good roads has kept the tourist away from some of the most picturesque spots. This road shows what can be done. It is built over a high ridge, affording a wonderful view of the Arkansas Valley in Colorado



COPYRIGHT 1908 BY FRANK PALMER

Part of a Flock of 80,000 Sheep in Washington

Here is a type of the ranch that is passing. During the last half century the Indian reservations have constantly been made smaller until one by one they are being eliminated forever. The great cattle and sheep ranches that occupied their places are now fast being subdivided into orchards and intensified farms

The Field Agent of Settlement

The Cowboy's Contribution to American Civilization

By FREDERICK R. BECHOLT

AT THE summit of a hill he stopped his horse and rested, gazing toward the setting sun. Rider and animal stood silhouetted against the tinted sky in that huge isolation which the waning light of evening brings.

Upon them hung the trappings of the cattle ranges, loose harness made for heavy use, yet beautiful. The low-crowned sombrero with its leather band, the neckerchief of vivid red, the sagging belt weighed down by the long revolver, the bearskin chaps, the huge stock saddle, the spurs, the coil of rawhide rope—all were in stern harmony. The horse was lean of flank, straight-necked; the rider sat with a loose grace which made the animal a part of him.

The sun's last rays shook their long shadows through the gray-green sage across a bare white patch of alkali. Far behind a herd of cattle grazed, enshrouded by a cloud of purple dust. Ahead a range of mountains rose in mystery of peaks and tangled cañons.

Eastward the country fell away to rolling hills; the hills to sealike plains. This was the wandering-place of herds, the region of the pastoral. Behind it, where the prairies lay, wide wheat fields yellowed in the summer sun and farmers bent their weary backs to plowing. And farther still, behind the country of the agriculturist, the whole earth trembled with the tread of toiling thousands and cities smeared the sky with smoke.

On the hilltop at the edge of all the cowboy rested, looking toward the west where solitary prospectors had gone before. The jingle of his spur broke in upon the silence. The lean horse started forward. The rider's body swayed in rhythm to the easy gait. They vanished in the deepening dusk.

In this same manner, were he standing in the path of an advancing army, one might see a cavalryman ride forward to an eminence and pause, outlined against the sky, before pressing onward. Somewhere to the right another rides, and to the left another. In a long, loose line, every soldier within hail of one on either side, they cross the country. They make possible the slow advance of the more cumbrous troops who come behind. Such a movement is marked always by a series of sharp skirmishes and wild adventures. Even nowadays its incidents make war seem picturesque.

The advance of the cowboys from the prairies bordering the Mississippi Valley to the last bunch-grass foot-hills within sight of the Pacific was made in such a skirmish line. The cavalry of industry's large army, they began a forced march westward at the ending of the Civil War.

The arrangement of the forces in this civilizing movement of which they were a part was exactly similar to that of soldiers in the country of an enemy. First came the scouts. From the days of Bonneville and Lewis and Clark these hardy men traversed the wilderness beyond the Mississippi. Trader and prospector and Mormon emigrant, they mapped out trails and built their lonely outposts, leaving enemies behind and roads as yet unmade. Finally the time came for the progress of the two main bodies—the farmers who would overwhelm the wide land and subjugate it with their plows; the hosts of toilers who would use its products to build cities. To prepare the way for these the cowboys, in a line that stretched from Canada to Mexico, swept on ahead. And where they rode the wilderness became a cattle range. They made the country pastoral.

That was the first great change. The men who had gone before had made temporary camps or at the best had founded isolated communities. The range was a wide conquest, a universal occupation never afterward to be abandoned. Its gradual encroachment on the West was the beginning of permanent industry; it was the preparation for the teeming life, the complex civilization of to-day.

The story of that conquest is the story of the West as it has been, the wild, free West of yesterday. The work is done; the cowboy is a vanished type. We boast of him in stories and we draw his picture to remind ourselves of

a splendid past. In the halo of the picturesque his economic value has been lost sight of. Like many other men who have found life's keenest pleasures close to death, he was a constructive soldier. Probably he was the finest that the world has known.

He was a product of conditions in the East. He was lured westward by the hazards which the country offered him. It seems to be the case always that when industry needs a large body of men for some such special duty as this, civilization has just brought about conditions which supply the recruits. The hard times in the North, the ravaged farm lands in the South, the tameness of the Mississippi Valley whose elder generation of pioneers had transmitted fighting spirit to their sons—these things had brought restlessness. Also there was common then a certain well-known spirit, hard to describe, which makes boys rowdies when they stay at home and men of action when they go away. The West called and the East stood ready with a few thousand lean, hard-boned young men, endowed, above all other things, with that fine quality of moral courage known as "sand." They straggled to the cattle ranges, some with shoulders damp from the tears of fond good-byes, others hard-eyed with memories of what had driven them from home.

And then they got their tryings out. Sometimes it was a vicious horse, sometimes a pistolero bully taking fine delight in the baiting of a tenderfoot, again a circle of unshaven ruffians round a campfire, keen-tongued, searching the homesick soul's last depths with caustic, drawing wit. Always the West took the East, examined him with care to find his weakest, sorest spot, then tested his endurance to the uttermost by probing this. And when the East gathered his bruised frame from the sagebrush to remount the bucking animal, or clenched his whitened jaw before the ugly revolver muzzle, or wanly smiled back at the jeering faces—when he did this for the tenth time perhaps—he found himself

no longer East, but West, accepted suddenly and among his fellows. By such rude, thorough processes they made cowboys from the best and strongest of the men whose restless spirit had led them to the range. Those who were too weak or vicious or small were winnowed out, rejected to drift away to gambling hells, to cattle-stealing, or to highway robbery. A few went back home.

These cowboys soon became a race apart, distinct in dress and speech from all of those classes whence they had sprung. Their garb—from high-heeled boots to wide-rimmed sombreros, adapted to their work's peculiar needs—has become symbolic of the country where they rode. Ages yet to come will know it as the draping on a coat of arms proclaiming the New West. Their speech is nearly obsolete. The soft drawl of the South lurked in many of its vowels and slurred many of its consonants. It borrowed idioms from the Indian and the Mexican. Some of its words—as "latigo," "pinto," "pasear," and "bronco"—will linger as long as men use lariats and two-cinched saddles. Others are now seldom uttered except occasionally upon the stage. Clad in the regalia of the range, with their long, single-action Colt revolvers swinging by their thighs, they spoke this dialect from North to farthest South. As a rule they were young men; after thirty one begins to lose that toughness of bone essential to riding such as theirs.

Their life was hard. It developed high qualities of courage, quick minds, and iron bodies. It needed these. Their swift, civilizing movement across half a continent was a march replete with stern endurance, testing periods, full of fierce emergencies.

The country over which they passed was a semi-arid region, plains rising to plateaus, then rolling foot-hills climbing toward mountain ranges. In its general features it was all alike. Sage-brush and greasewood dotted it. Its fertile soil was baked in summer, bleached with alkali. Distant streams flowed over it, their shores treacherous with quicksand, their currents shifting constantly and full of swift eddies. Steep-banked gullies crevassed its slopes, pitfalls hidden by a growth of brush. Prairie dogs and gophers pock the level places with their holes. A country difficult for careful riders—the cowboys spurred their sweating mounts across it at the dead of night; they swam their horses through its unknown rivers; they traveled all day long beneath its summer sun; fifty miles was a small day's journey for them.

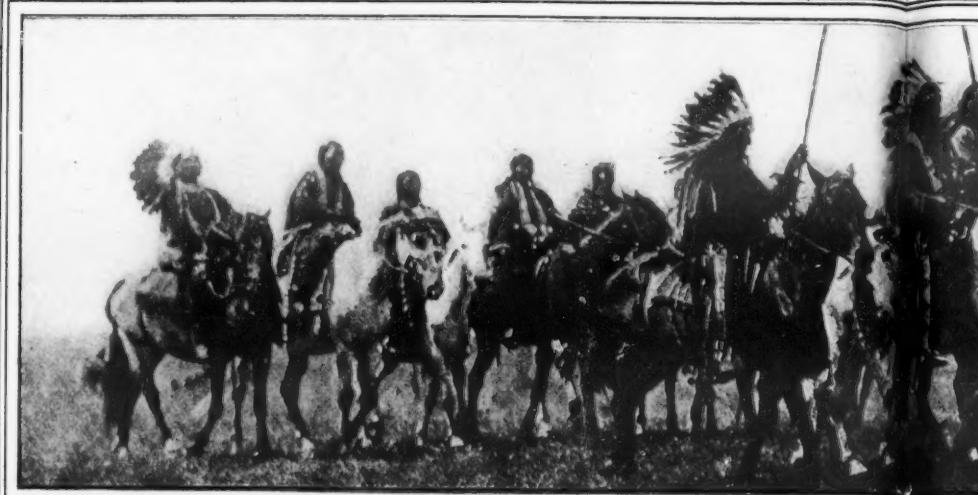
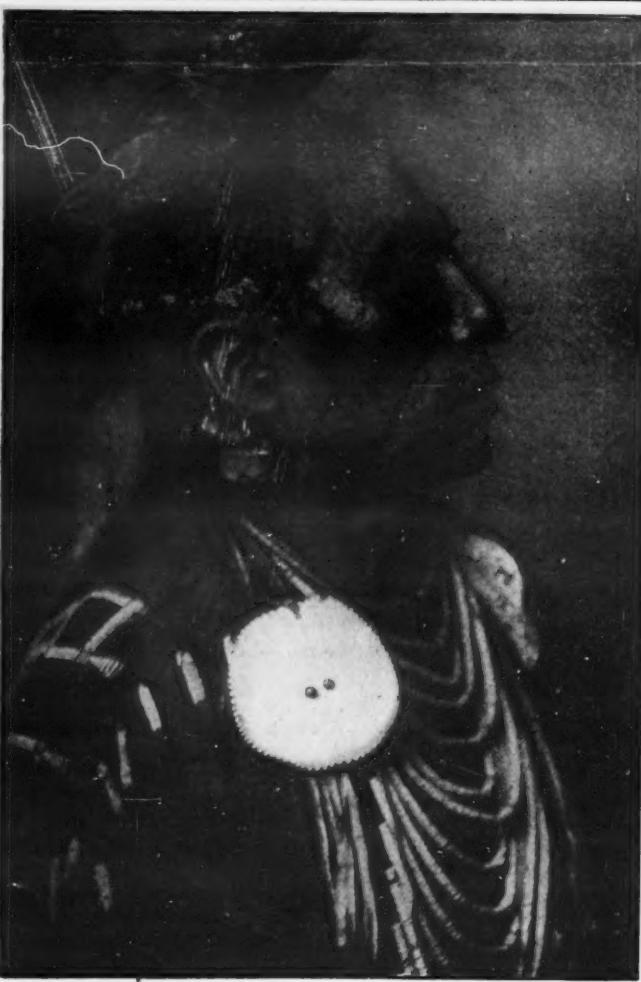
In this land they built the ranches like scattered outposts in the region of an enemy. When hostile Indians broke out from the reservations settlers fled to these ranches. From them men were always riding forth to hunt down stock thieves or to explore new places. All of them were much alike—a group of low log buildings where a stream wound lazily between two lines of rustling cottonwoods and dusty willows; a circular corral; a fenced pasture which included half a township, and, perhaps, beside an irrigating ditch, a patch of green alfalfa meadow. Enclosing this the unfenced range, wide sage-brush hills, and plains over which the cattle wandered seeking bunch-grass.

Twice each year—in spring and fall—they went out into the land and gathered the cattle for the roundup. Some of them rode far, in a wide enclosing fringe, beating down every cover, searching every ravine and gully for the grazing stock. As they searched they gradually closed in their circle, drawing nearer to the branding pen, the common center. They held the driven herds until these became one compact body at this place. It was wild riding—race against a fleeing steer, down hillside, into gully, up crumbling bank, then out into the open where the speeding horse by seeming miracle found way among the myriad gopher holes; rush along the front of a breaking herd with flaming pistol and ear-splitting shout

(Concluded on page 84)

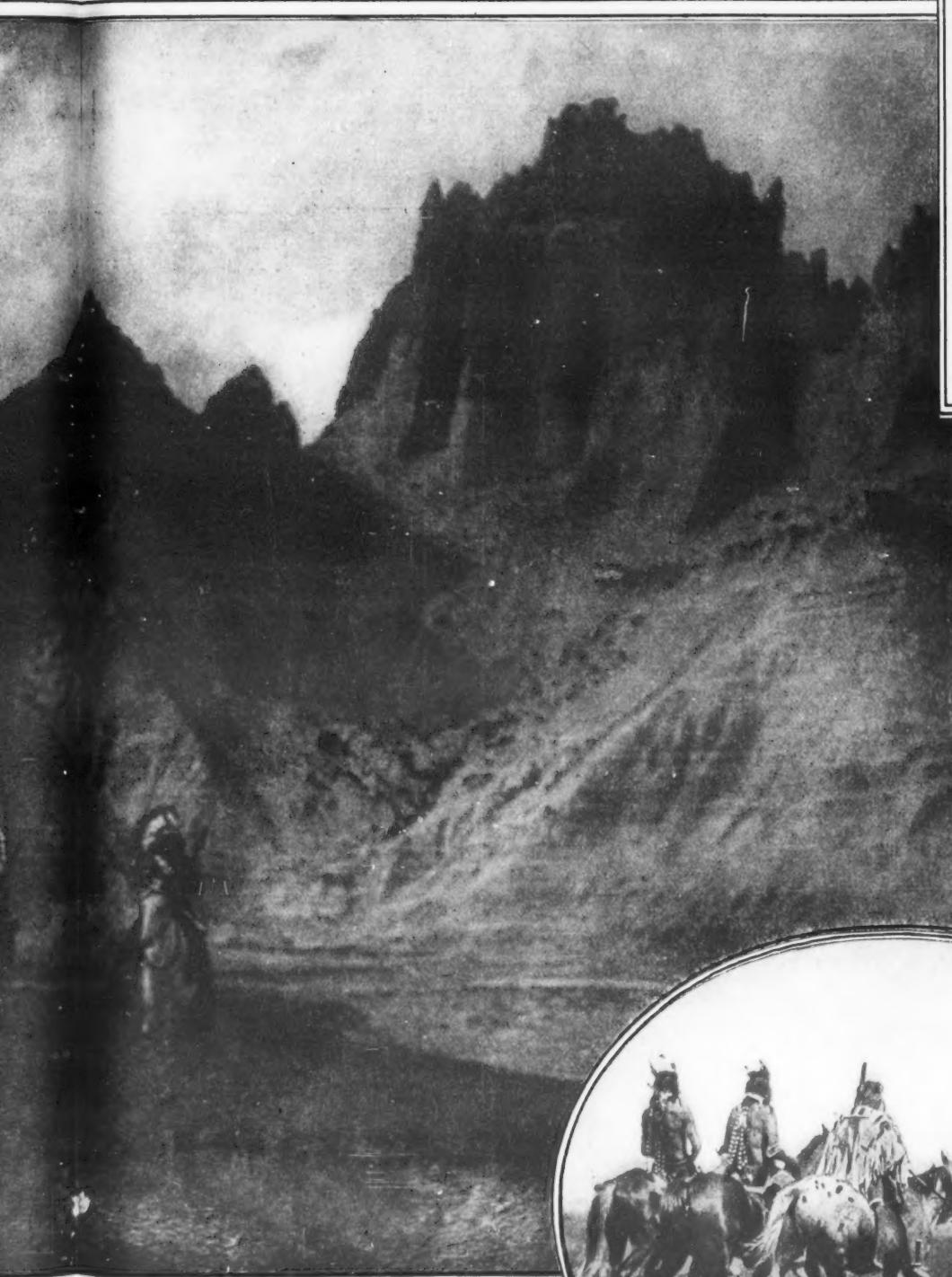
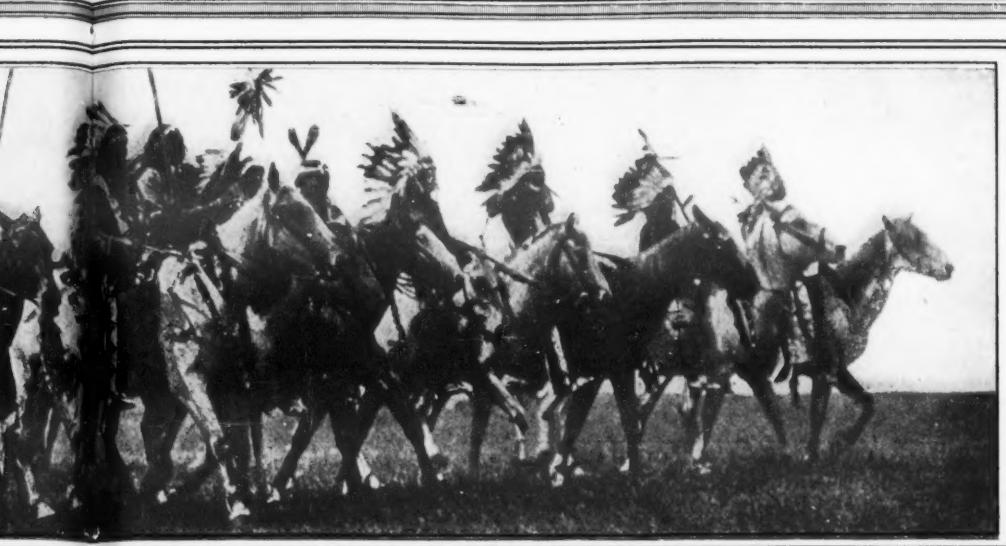


When the sheriffs failed the cowboys held up the arm of the law



The Vanishin

PHOTOGRAPHS BY EDWARD S. CURTIS . . . (SEE PAGE 42) . . . COPYRIGHT



Vanishing Race

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The Boosters

The Way the Communities of the Pacific States Are "Getting Together"

By LUTE PLEASE



"Hurrah!" shouts the speaker. "Why don't you people raise the roof?"

SCRATCH a Westerner and you will find a booster. Tramp, millionaire, preacher, and cowboy are ever ready to tax the language in challenging the world to show our equal in climate, soil, and opportunities. Every State is "the land of opportunity," every county "the richest in potential possibilities," every town "the queen city." Development is the passion—almost the fetish. Better business, better buildings, better streets, better schools, better farms, better transportation, better government—back of it all is the booster. But the greatest marvel he has wrought is his organization—the booster clubs, development leagues, promotion committees, and commercial chambers, all the work of practically the last half-dozen years.

"We have got to get in line and organize," says the banker of Apple Valley to the leading merchant. "This section is just as good as Hood River, but people don't know it."

"Yes," says the merchant, "we have got the resources—we need the people."

They talk it over with the biggest wheat man, the biggest orchardist, and other leading citizens of the community, and agree that it would be a good plan to ask the booster club of the State's metropolis to send over its expert to "tell us how to do it."

The big club asks nothing better than such an opportunity, and sets a date. Dodgers are printed and mailed to the leading farmers and scattered broadcast, inviting everybody to attend the meeting.

The night arrives: the committee from the big club, headed by the publicity expert, is met at the train or boat by the citizens' committee with the town brass band, and escorted to the town hall. On the platform are the local dignitaries and their invited guests. Mr. Chief Booster is introduced.

"The first thing to do," says he with great emphasis, "is to appoint a committee of two who shall take charge of the doorways and shall see that no one leaves this hall during the meeting unless he has contributed to the fund we have got to raise."

Of course there is much laughter, but the committee is appointed and takes its stand with due solemnity. The speaker, a star evangelist of the gospel of community advertising, who has all the fire and magnetism of the revivalist, proceeds to conduct the meeting with something of the methods of the old-fash'ned church-debt-raising affair. He begins by telling what the adjacent towns have done, rousing the local pride; shows the increased valuation of every acre of land by the attracting of new enterprises and the bringing of new settlers.

"The money spent in this way is not expended," he shouts; "it is an investment—crumbs cast upon the waters to be returned in a little while as good fat loaves. Now I understand that your bank here has so many hundreds of thousands of deposits, and I feel sure that this bank will be glad to head the list with fifty dollars a month for the year toward this fund."

The banker, who had decided to subscribe twenty-five dollars as his limit, squirms a moment, but in the pregnant silence he arises and says spiritedly:

"All right, put me down for fifty dollars—"

"Hurrah!" shouts the speaker, clapping his hands with great vigor. "Put Mr. Smith down for fifty dollars. Applaud! Why don't you people raise the roof?"

The banker, still standing, after the noise subsides, suggests, with a gleam in his eye, that the new bank recently founded also give fifty dollars a month, and that the leading merchant do the same.

"Of course they will!" shouts the booster.

The applause is tremendous—the meeting is warming up.

The two gentlemen squirm a little, but come through with the contribution requested.

"Now let's start the twenty-five-dollar contributions; we should have at least ten of that amount," says the speaker.

Three or four come in amid applause. There is a pause.

"Mr. Wilkins," says Mr. Booster to the last contributor, "you are an old resident of this community; can't you point out a few more men who should come in for this sum?"

"Well, there is Mr. Adams over there. He owns 1,200 acres adjoining town."

Mr. Adams squirms.

"I—I don't see how I can raise so much as that."

"Why, you sold off that big bunch of stock last week," persists his neighbor.

"Well—" Mr. Adams squirms a little more, "I'll give fifty dollars for the whole year," he says at last.

"Don't take that subscription," says Mr. Booster, with great impressiveness to the recording secretary. "A man who owns 1,200 acres like that, the value of which will be increased at least twenty-five dollars an acre, to give only fifty dollars, the increased valuation on only two acres! It's ridiculous! It is such men as this that have held back your community, and the sooner they realize that the public has no use for such mossback spirit the better."

This is pretty rough, but very effective.

The booster, to bridge over the pause, exhorts further. He tells the amount per capita that was raised by the neighboring town.

I feel sure that this town is just as ready, just as public-spirited, and just as anxious to get on the map as those people over there."

"I'm going to give twenty-five dollars, mother," says an old farmer to his wife.

"We can do it some way, I guess," she replies, excitedly.

"Mr. Pilsen gives twenty-five dollars!" shouts the organizer. "Hurrah for the best booster in Apple Valley! Clap, you people, clap! Who will make it twenty-

five more?" and so on until in half or three-quarters of an hour a little town of 1,200 or 1,500 people will have pledged from \$4,000 to \$5,000. A permanent organization is then quickly effected; the president and secretary of the new Chamber of Commerce are appointed, and a committee is named to find and employ a promoter of their own.

Mr. Booster gives them a little more talk full of good advice, advertising suggestions, and general inspiration, and thus another unit is added to the chain of booster organizations which have combined to make a unit of the whole Pacific Coast for commercial and industrial development in every direction.

Two hundred different town booster clubs, headed by the California Promotion Committee, and having a membership of 30,000 leading citizens, work as a unit for California.

Ninety-three organizations in Oregon, representing every community of importance in the State, and headed by the Portland Commercial Club, form the Oregon Development League, perhaps the best organized and most united body of its kind in the country, though five years ago there was not a publicity bureau in the State outside of Portland.

In Washington, Spokane, "the metropolis of the Inland Empire," undoubtedly conducts the most vigorous campaign, full of original ideas and brilliantly executed details. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce, that fountain of the famous "Seattle Spirit," has taken initiative in some of the most important "get-together" movements of the Pacific Coast. Tacoma has a most vigorous organization; and Walla Walla, Yakima, and every important country town in the State is spending money and effort with great enthusiasm and prodigality. It is estimated that fully \$1,000,000 has been raised for booster work on the Pacific Coast for 1909, not including the contribution to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Spokane is spending \$70,000 for advertising alone, and Portland nearly as much.

All the big booster organizations, which include promotion committees, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and commercial clubs, have active part in the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the Pacific Coast. This latter body, organized at San Francisco last October, largely at the instance of the Seattle chamber, is the first positive and definite effort to unite the commercial interests of the entire Coast on subjects of common concern. The organization promises to become a powerful factor in advancing the welfare of the Pacific States, especially before Congress, and in relations with the Orient."

Here I would correct any impression that the booster is, of necessity, a real-state man. Few real-estate men have any prominent part in the organizations. Town-lot or town-site booming has no place in the booster's movement. It is as substantial as it is new. It is the "community-of-interest idea." Bankers, wholesale merchants, governors, mayors, leading professional men, manufacturers are the leaders in the movement. The lessons of the old boom time were well learned. The modern booster has nothing to sell, nothing to promote, except the legitimate all-round development of the West —his town, his county, and his State. This accounts for the extraordinary unity and enthusiasm so manifest. It amounts to a passion, it is almost a religion.

"What helps the town helps you." "Build up the country first, the city will take care of itself." "Work for the West and you work for your State." Such phrases sound the keynote of this whole extraordinary movement. A few years ago jealousy was the rule; small towns hated the big ones; the big ones worked only for themselves, or wasted good licks upon one another's shins. The West was like a back-yard fence with a row of cats snarling and spitting at one another. All that is passing. The regulation commercial-club-after-banquet speech to-day begins: "The Pacific is the theater of the future's development; this Coast will no longer be the back yard of the nation—it is destined to be the front door. Let us work shoulder to shoulder to that end," etc. It is no longer good form to knock the other town.

Some of the suggestive slogans are wonder workers. "Build and Boost, it builds your business!" "Tear down the shacks!" "Cut out cream-puff construction and build for the future, but Build Now!" Under such influences the rows of rusty old frame structures that once made the town look slovenly and backward are rapidly giving place to up-to-date reinforced concrete. San Francisco is almost awestruck at the miracle of its own rebuilding in three years. The booster spirit did it. The first shock of the big fire over, insurance millions pouring in, things looked brighter; pessimism was frowned upon, booster talk began: "Quitters? Not much! This town's all right; it wasn't the earthquake, anyway. Fire did it; any town may have a fire. We'll clean up and build up again. Build now—fire-proof—earthquake-proof,



The California boosters return Oregon's call

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too—Hurrah! everybody for the grand débris-clearing day!" And the trick was done.

Everybody must take a hand at the boosting game. Wo to the leading citizen who won't *ante* according to his means and prospective benefit. Every newspaper, weekly or monthly periodical, must give space liberally on every possible occasion. One mustn't be lukewarm. "Watch Tacoma grow," "See Europe if you will, but see America first," "500,000 for Portland," "What Walla Walla wants is you," and "Buy your ticket to Boise," are the kind of phraseological cocktails you are asked to pass along and to rubber stamp on your stationery. When you travel constitute yourself everlasting a publicity agent. Whoop it up. It's brain-absorbing, dead-in-earnest, dollars-and-cents business, to which high-salaried experts are devoting long hours daily with staffs of stenographers and special writers in luxurious offices at the booster club headquarters. But do not get the impression that the booster movement is without distinctly esthetic influence. The boosters organize "flower-and-shade-tree-planting movements," "clean-up days," "rose festivals," flower carnivals. The first work of the small town getting the booster fever is for paved streets, a new lighting system, a high school, or a better water system. And the boosters join forces with all manner of other improvement organizations, women's clubs, etc.; they put ginger in every good roads' movement and every

kind of enterprise for making the most of scenic advantages.

The fact that a little Willamette Valley town, or a Southern California village plants a flowered park alongside its railway station, because "it's good business," detracts nothing from the ensuing charm to the passing tourist, or welcome to the arriving colonist. The railroads, too, are stimulated to build more tasteful and substantial depot buildings. This same spirit has brought, even in small towns, the handsome club-house or luxurious headquarters of the commercial organizations themselves. But beyond everything else, in an ethical sense, is the broadening influence upon whole communities, and the promotion of kindly feeling between towns; the cultivation of such courtesy, for example, as leads one country town to cancel an important celebration-date conflicting with a festival at another. The very exercise of hospitality to visitors, as giving receptions, dinners, and automobile trips about the neighborhood, is not without an elevating influence.

"Let the Chamber of Commerce take it up," is the common suggestion in every Western town when any public matter comes up. The Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club, Board of Trade, Promotion Committee—whatever it may be called—is the mouthpiece of the whole business community; it advises the City Council, the State Legislature, and Congress. It prepares statis-

ties and reports, works for big State affairs, entertains distinguished visitors, fights a "Spokane Rate Case" to a finish. The club secures the cooperation of the railroads, which grant colonist rates during certain seasons and provide special trains and excursion rates to State and county fairs, special agricultural and horticultural displays, irrigation conventions, and congresses of all kinds. The organization arranges the "Welcome to the Fleet," passes soothing resolutions during Japanese troubles, starts a "Made-in-California Day," gets up a great permanent exhibit of the State's resources, publishes a hundred thousand booklets or folders, starts a subscription for a relief fund after some disaster, carefully considers proposed laws, reaches out to secure for its city national conventions of every character, sends delegates to all public affairs of importance to the West, starts the movement for a Lewis and Clark, or an Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, organizes a great national apple show at Spokane—all of which is part of the Booster Game.

A lot of work is done without brass-band methods. If a town cleverly manages to secure some new industry or great private enterprise, it is not wise to brag. The newcomer wouldn't care to be told that he was "guided," or to have it known to everybody what, if any, special concessions he was offered. The secretary of the booster club is the repository of many business secrets. Time

(Continued on page 30)

Patriotism and Waste

The Obligation Now Resting Upon the American People to Conserve the Natural Wealth and the Productive Vitality of their Continent

By CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE



The Spirit of California

By RUFUS STEELE

I AM Ariel freed of a master;
I am Puck lacking Oberon's ban;
When the lotus is ripe, hark my Pandean pipe,
For I'm Peter the godchild of Pan.
I am Iris, my brush is a rainbow;
Endymion awakened am I;
In the breast of the tree Hamadryad I be—
With Sequoia I tickle the sky!

IN THE orchard I hang my round beacons—
Ah, Calypso, less potent thy lute!
And men come to seize and lean strip my trees,
For I'm nectar that sweetens the fruit.
My breath have I blown on the melon:
When the honey bee, laden, starts home
I follow his tracks, leave my kiss on his wax:
The poppy I've sprinkled with chrome.

I MASK me in gold in the wheat-fields,
And I laugh at the reaper's sure tread—
The sheaves are alined, it is me they would bind:
I am soul of the grain, I am bread.
In autumn men seek me in vineyards;
The purple which lures them is mine—
"The capture is nigh; quick, the press!" is their cry;
I am blood of the grape, I am wine.

O, I'M secret of life-giving rivers;
I am balm that exhales from Health's cave;
Consumed in each kernel, I live on eternal,
I am Master of Life, I'm its Slave.
From the battlements of the Sierra
The Pandean pipe I swing free,
And my far-floating tune, in the stillness of noon,
Weaves a spell from the peaks to the sea.

nately for us, the coal fields of the United States are more extensive and more valuable than those of any other nation. Until fifty years ago they were practically untouched, but during the last half century their exploitation has gone on with such ever-accelerating ratio that if continued our coal will be exhausted by the middle of the next century.

In taking coal from the ground, for every two tons extracted one ton has been wasted. The coal mined is consumed by methods which in many places utilize only a small percentage of its efficiency.

The Dissipation of Resources

PETROLEUM and natural gas, which are supplements to coal, are also subjected to wanton waste. Natural gas is now being wasted at the rate of a billion cubic feet a day, by being blown into the air. In Louisiana great spouting wells of gas are burning in the open atmosphere, doing no good whatever to anybody. It is estimated that there are thus consumed in that State alone seventy million cubic feet per day, more than enough to supply Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Pittsburgh.

If the present rate of increase of exploitation of high grade iron ore continues, the supply will not last more than fifty years. In the not distant future it is certain that we shall be obliged to turn to the lower grade ores, of which the quantity is vastly greater, but the smelting of these ores will make a much heavier draft upon our coal supply.

Like coal and iron, the output of copper and zinc has more than doubled during recent decades, and the product of the past ten years is greater than the entire previous history of exploitation of these metals in this country.

Each year, not considering loss by fire, we are consuming three and one-half times as much wood as is grown. It is estimated that we allow twenty million acres of forest to be burned over annually. Of the timber we take, from one-fourth to one-half is lost by our wasteful methods of cutting and manufacture. Already within a little more than a century of the life of this nation approximately one-half of our forest products are gone. Our system of taxation of forests encourages rapid cutting rather than conservation. We must reform our tax laws concerning forest products; we must eliminate forest fires; we must use economically the wood cut; we must reduce the total amount used per capita until the growth of one year is equal to the consumption of that year.

Our water resources, including water for domestic purposes, for irrigation, for navigation, for power, are enormous. As yet they have been only very partially utilized. Fortunately, the water continues in undiminished quantities, being ever withdrawn from the ocean through the power of the sun, and ever falling upon the land. It is a perpetual resource.

Water Powers Owned by the Few

IF OUR streams are fully developed so as to furnish the greatest facilities for navigation, and at the same time the largest amount of water-power, this will reduce the quantity of coal required for transportation and for the development of the industries of the country by a relatively small amount, and at the same time will enormously decrease the erosion of the soil, since the development of the streams for navigation and for water-power will require the storing of storm waters in reservoirs and the maintenance of forests at the heads of streams. At the present time very large holdings of the best water-powers are in the possession of a few great corporations.

Of all of our natural resources the soil is by far the most important. The rich deep soil which originally covered the United States required millions of years for its manufacture, and it is the most precious of our natural heritages. Under natural conditions soil is formed somewhat more rapidly than it is washed away. Although our nation is young, and although more than half of our cultivated land has been farmed less than fifty years, already the soils are seriously depleted

(Continued on page 36)

THE laws of Congress for the distribution of both land and minerals contemplated that not more than a small parcel should go to any one individual. Thus, excepting the very early ones, our land laws have limited the amount which one person might enter to 160 acres. This is true of all lands, agricultural, forest, stone, coal, or otherwise. The Homestead Act succeeded in getting the land widely distributed, but the commutation amendments, by which the five years of residence was commuted after a brief time by the payment of \$1.25 an acre, have been from the outset the cause of speculation and fraud, resulting in unlawful concentrating in the hands of large holders of great and immensely valuable areas of the public domain.

Homesteads Swallowed in Timber Holdings

ACCORDING to H. H. Schwartz, chief of the special agents of the General Land Office, an "actual inspection of hundreds of commuted homesteads shows that not one in a hundred is ever occupied as a home after commutation. They become parts of some large timber holding, or parcel of a cattle or sheep range." He further says: "It has been my experience and observation in ten years' field service that the commuted homestead is almost invariably an entry initiated with a full intent never to make the land a home." Under the commutation amendments 35,000,000 acres of land have been acquired, which Mr. Schwartz estimates were worth more than \$350,000,000 at the time the title left the Government.

In reference to the Timber and Stone Act, the same authority says that "not over a fractional part of one per cent of the timber lands purchased from the United States under this act is held, consumed, or even cut by the parties who make the entries." These timber lands, which cost \$25,000,000 "at the date of sale, were reasonably worth \$240,000,000."

It is a curious fact that the word minimum in the Timber and Stone Act, under which land not fit for agriculture "may be sold at the minimum price of \$2.50 per acre," has been interpreted by the Land Department to mean maximum. That this term did not mean maximum was only discovered December 1, 1908, or thirty years after the law passed, at which time the perfectly obvious meaning of the law was attached to it by governmental order. It is useless to surmise as to the forces which led the Land Department to interpret the word minimum to mean maximum, and to maintain this interpretation for thirty years. But the result has been that the public domain has been despoiled of more than 10,000,000 acres of valuable timber land at not to exceed one-tenth of its real value.

The Unlawful Enclosure of Land

THE extent to which the fraudulent entries of land has been carried is but suggested in the past seventeen months' work of the special agents of the General Land Office, who have released from unlawful enclosure more than a million acres of public land, and have forced ninety-four convictions, leaving more than a thousand cases set for hearing and trial before local land offices. Added to these there are pending in the Department of Justice and in the United States courts more than a thousand more; and before the special agents are thirty thousand additional cases requiring investigation. To this must be added the obvious truth, that there are too many cases of successful fraud to every one that is detected.

Now that our national resources have largely passed into private hands, at the beginning of this twentieth century we have for the first time taken stock of our resources and find that they are not inexhaustible. On the contrary, they are extremely limited as compared with the probable future needs of the nation.

Of our mineral resources, coal and iron are those of the first importance. To manufacture our coal deposits took many millions of years of labor of earth and sun. Fortu-

The Value of Maneuvers

Mimic War Should Be Waged Annually for the Education of Staff and Field Officers

By Major-General LEONARD WOOD, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of the East

As large maneuvers as possible should be held each year on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts. I know of nothing which will give our officers and men better training or to tend to so effectively prevent a repetition of the confusion and difficulties which we experienced at the outset of our late war.



The recent maneuvers demonstrated that our militia troops require more field training, and that the officers of the staff corps need much more opportunity to become fully acquainted with their duties under conditions of field service. They have also shown the excellent qualities of the militia.

THE practical value of maneuvers is in giving officers and men of the regular army and organized militia training in the work they will be called upon to do in war, and in furnishing general officers of the regular establishment and organized militia much-needed training in handling bodies of troops approximating in size commands their rank would entitle them to, in furnishing the officers of the supply corps valuable and most necessary experience in supplying and transporting troops in campaign, and to officers of other staff corps—medical, signal, ordnance—practical training under conditions closely simulating those of war.

To be of the greatest value, maneuvers should require the rapid mobilization of all arms and assembling of necessary supplies, equipment, means of transportation, etc., and the transport of the same to the theater of the proposed operations. All this work should be on lines identical with those which would be followed in case of hostilities. If the maneuvers have been well-planned and conducted, the supplies and baggage, while sufficient, will be only that necessary for the well-being of troops in the field and the successful accomplishment of the object laid down in the general proposition governing the operations. This mobilization of troops calls for all that detailed preliminary work with reference to land and sea transportation which would be required in case hostilities existed. It tends to bring out the defects in the supply system, to demonstrate the competency or incompetency of the general officers and officers of the staff corps, the adequacy or inadequacy of the troops, and the condition of preparedness of the commands for actual service; in other words, shows whether we have a well-built, smoothly running machine, or a collection of loose, misfit parts to be assembled and fitted after operations commence.

Broken Country Should be Chosen

THE theater of operations, if well chosen, will be extensive, with forests, lakes, rivers, open country, broken country, swamps, etc. The opposing forces are mobilized at some distance from each other. When this has been accomplished, the commanding generals find themselves face to face under conditions very similar to those which would exist in case of actual hostilities. In front of them, from twenty to forty miles away, is a force of all arms representing a hostile army. The proper conduct of the operations imposes upon them a procedure which makes their movements as like those of war as it is possible to have them in time of peace. Each army commander makes every effort to locate the forces of the enemy, learn his strength, divine his intentions, and then check him, ultimately defeat him, and capture or destroy his forces. The staff departments, once they are informed as to the general scope and plan of operations, are called upon to support it by the maintenance of communications, prompt transportation of supplies, etc., etc. All this puts to a practical test the training which the officers and men of the various corps have received, and brings out their capacity to apply it. The line troops—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers—are each called upon to perform the proper work of the arm to which they belong. The cavalry, assisted perhaps by a corps of cyclists, is doing its best to locate the exact positions and strength of the enemy, and ascertain his movements; the opposing cavalry is doing all it can to prevent this being accomplished and obtain similar information. The main body of each force is being placed in what is considered by its commanding general the most advantageous position. Each army commander is studying the country over which he is to operate with a view to making the best possible use of it for offense or defense. The question of the intelligent use of maps immediately becomes one of great importance.

When the theater of operations is sufficiently large for the proper conduct of the maneuvers, the first two or three days will be largely occupied by each force in developing its antagonist.

It is difficult to overestimate the value to officers and men of this experience, especially when it is remembered that, owing to the very small size of our regular army, its scattered condition, and the comparatively small force of organized militia, many of our general officers have never had an opportunity to command even

a provisional brigade or division under conditions simulating those of hostilities. The actual work and difficulties of moving an army are at hand, and all the details must be carefully worked out: the time of marching, in order that the troops may reach the desired position at the right time; the selection of roads, so as to avoid confusion and delay; the selection of the camp sites, not only with a view to their suitability from a sanitary standpoint, but also their adaptability to the military situation, are questions which demand careful attention, for each general officer must, if he is to be successful, have his command so placed as to be ready for action at the beginning of operations on each day. The supply departments have to adapt them-

cessful or the reverse. If, in their opinion, the attack has been of such a character as would have resulted in the capture or destruction of a portion of the command, they decide what percentage of the command would have been lost and rule it out of action for the rest of the maneuver period. So each day, if the maneuvers have been carefully carried out, we find a constantly changing situation. Gradually a situation is reached closely approximating that which would have been reached under combat conditions. One army finds itself so depleted and exhausted that it is compelled to fall back. Then comes, with all its difficulties and opportunities, the situation incident to the pursuit of a retreating army: rear-guard actions, attempts to cut off the retreat, etc. Every movement made on either side, the methods employed, the physical condition of the troops engaged, the way they are marched, fed, and fought, are taken into consideration by the umpires, and they decide, as already indicated, in accordance with what they believe to be the merits of the case.

To make maneuvers especially interesting and valuable, not only to the troops engaged, but to the public, it is desirable that they should be held on ground on which fighting would probably take place in time of war. Such ground is furnished by the natural lines of approach to our great ports and seacoast cities. Operations in these areas demonstrate the facility or difficulty with which these places can be attacked, teach familiarity with the country and indicate the best methods of defense, and the further fact that seacoast defenses are not intended as, nor are they, a defense against anything except fleets, and that their real object is to prevent the entrance of fleets into our harbors, the bombing of the cities on them, and the landing of troops at points immediately adjacent to the port. Once the public appreciates this, it will recognize the necessity for a well-organized, efficient mobile land force to meet attacks from the land side. To obtain this it is imperatively necessary that we should organize provisional army corps, consisting of the troops of the regular establishment and the organized militia, with their rendezvous at strategic points; to this most important subject we have paid too little attention. The mobile troops of the regular establishment and of every organized militia unit should belong to one of these provisional corps, and should know the general rendezvous of the brigade and division to which they belong, and be prepared to join it on short notice. Officers commanding these brigades, divisions, etc., should be carefully selected in time of peace, and as large a portion of each army corps as is possible should be assembled each year in order that the officers may have a chance under conditions simulating those of war to handle bodies of troops approximating in size those they would be called upon to command in campaign. It is in this work that we are lacking, and it is the work above all others upon which will depend our success or failure in the early stages of war.

Actual War—Except for Death

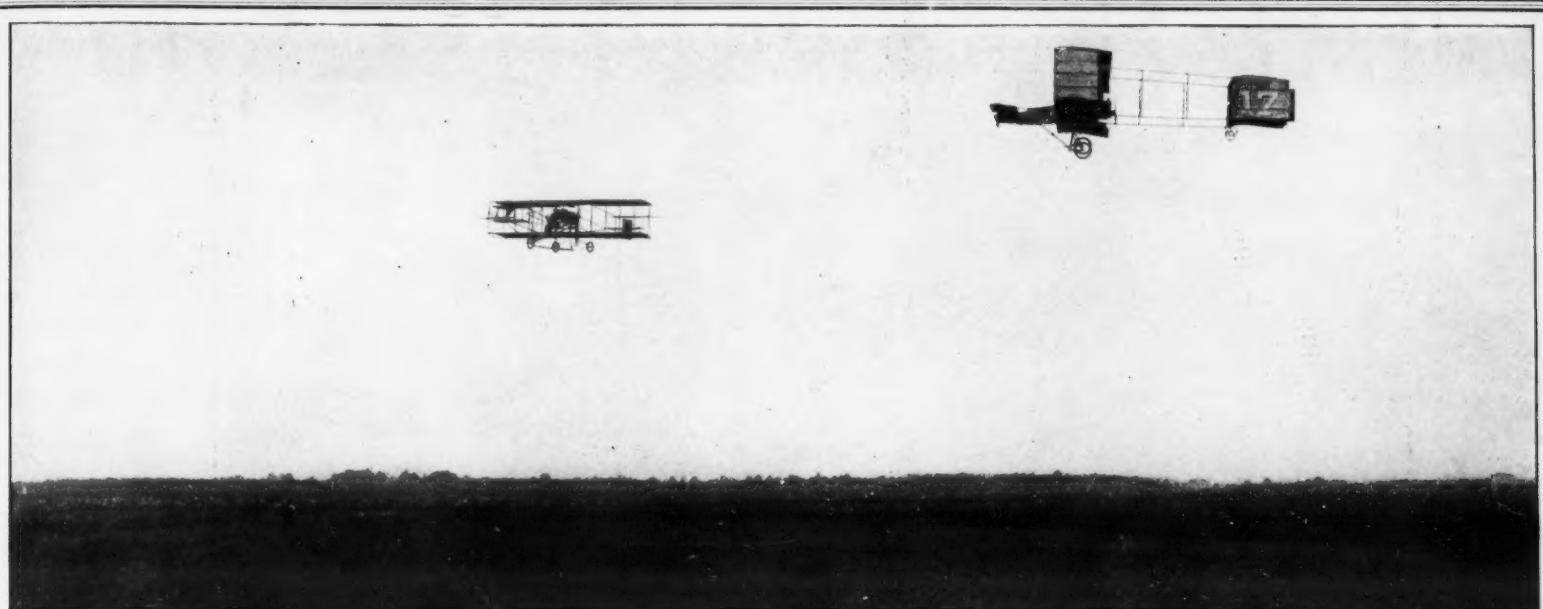
AS LARGE maneuvers as possible should be held each year on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts. I know of nothing which will give our officers and men better training or tend to so effectively prevent a repetition of the confusion and difficulties which we experienced at the outset of our late war. To repeat, well-conducted maneuvers involve everything in the way of preparation, mobilization, transportation, and handling of troops, the study of country, the adaptation of its features to the best military uses, use of troops on the battlefield, in short, all except the actual fighting, and they will serve to impress on our people the necessity for the maintenance of an adequate regular army and a thoroughly organized and efficient militia.

The recent maneuvers demonstrated the feasibility of an attack upon the city of Boston from the rear (most of our great seacoast cities are equally open to such attack), and the difficulty of meeting such an attack even when made by a small force; that maneuvers covering large areas can be held in this country without serious damage; that our militia troops require more field training, and that the officers of the staff corps need much more opportunity to become fully acquainted with their duties under conditions of field service. They have also shown the excellent qualities of the militia engaged and indicated what can be accomplished by these troops when properly trained.

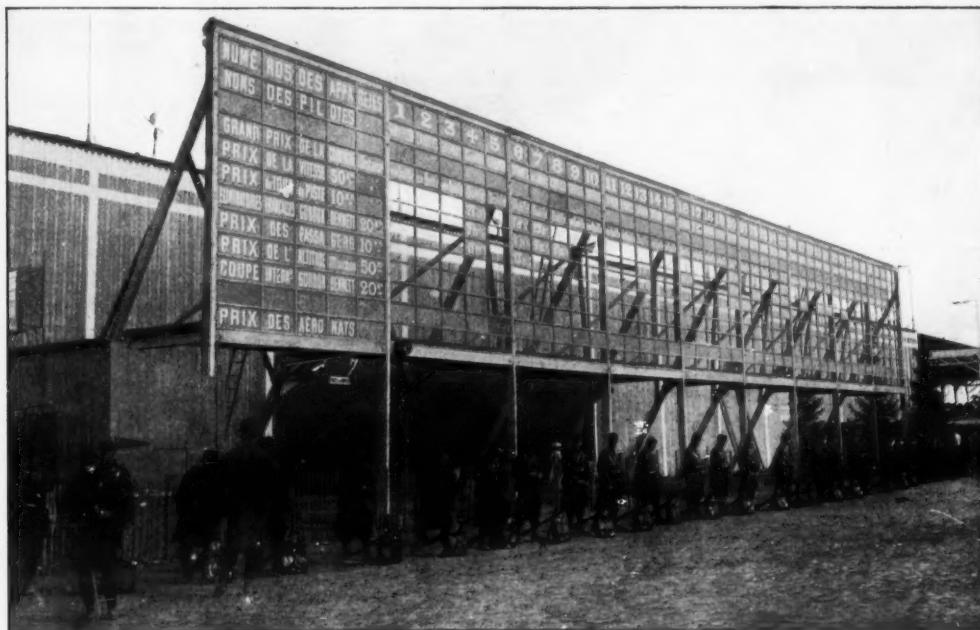


Major-General Leonard Wood

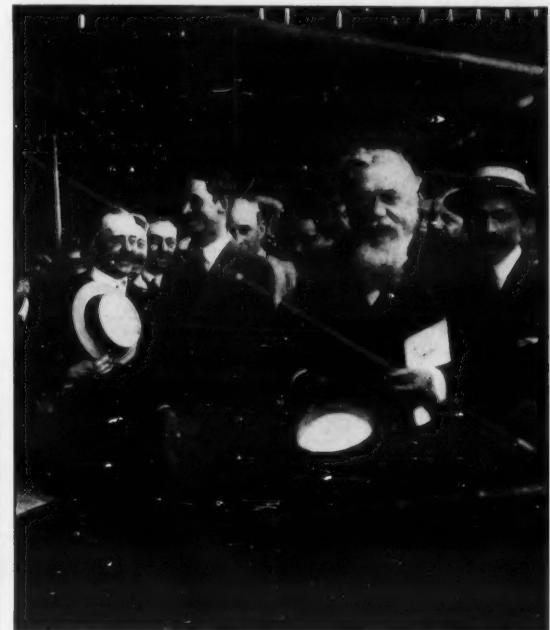
selves to the general's plan, and have rations and other necessities at the points indicated. The realistic effect is largely produced by the careful carrying out of all details of security and information, escorts for trains, etc., and the use of blank ammunition; the effect which would have resulted from the actual conflict is furnished by the decisions of the umpires, who accompany each unit and observe closely all the conditions which surround it, and decide what would have happened had it gone into action under similar conditions. They note its strength, the way it is handled, its position, amount of ammunition, the character and strength of the attack against it, use of cover, dispositions to receive the attack, etc., etc., and decide that either the defense has been suc-



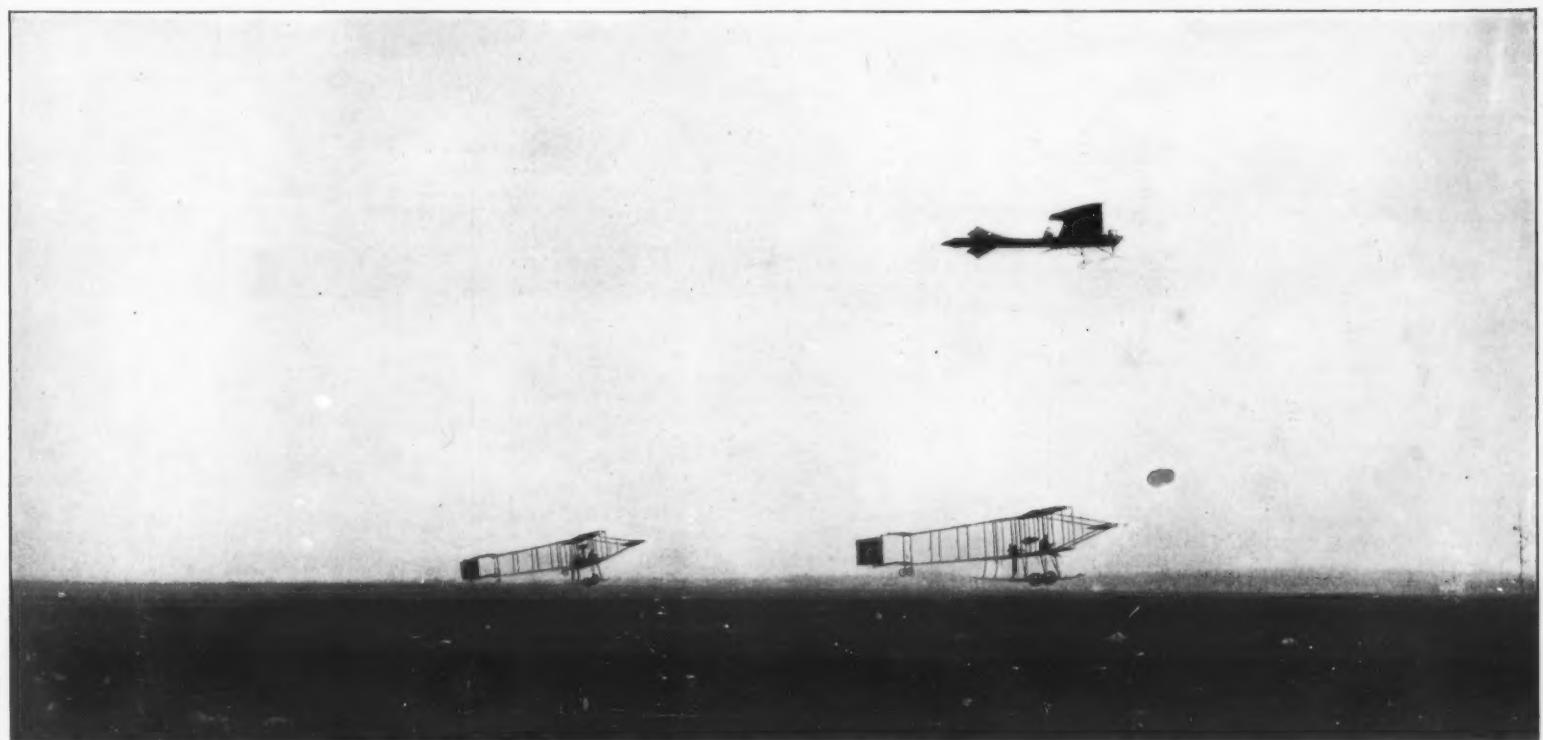
At Bétheny, August 29, a collision was barely avoided between Glenn H. Curtiss and one of the other aviators. On this day the American won the eighteen-mile race in 25 minutes 49 seconds, bringing him a prize of \$2,000, and came second to Bleriot in the lap contest. Bleriot rounded the course in 7 minutes 47 4-5 seconds.



The bulletin board, on August 24, the day of President Fallières's visit. Although the weather was unreliable, Paulhan made an exceptional flight on this day and raced a railroad train



M. Fallières inspects the Curtiss machine which, on August 28, won the International Cup, with \$5,000



A flight of three aeroplanes on August 27—from left to right, Sommer, Farman, and Latham. On this day Henry Farman won the Champagne Prize of \$10,000 for covering 112½ miles in 3 hours 4 minutes 56 seconds. This broke both the world's time and distance records for heavier-than-air machines

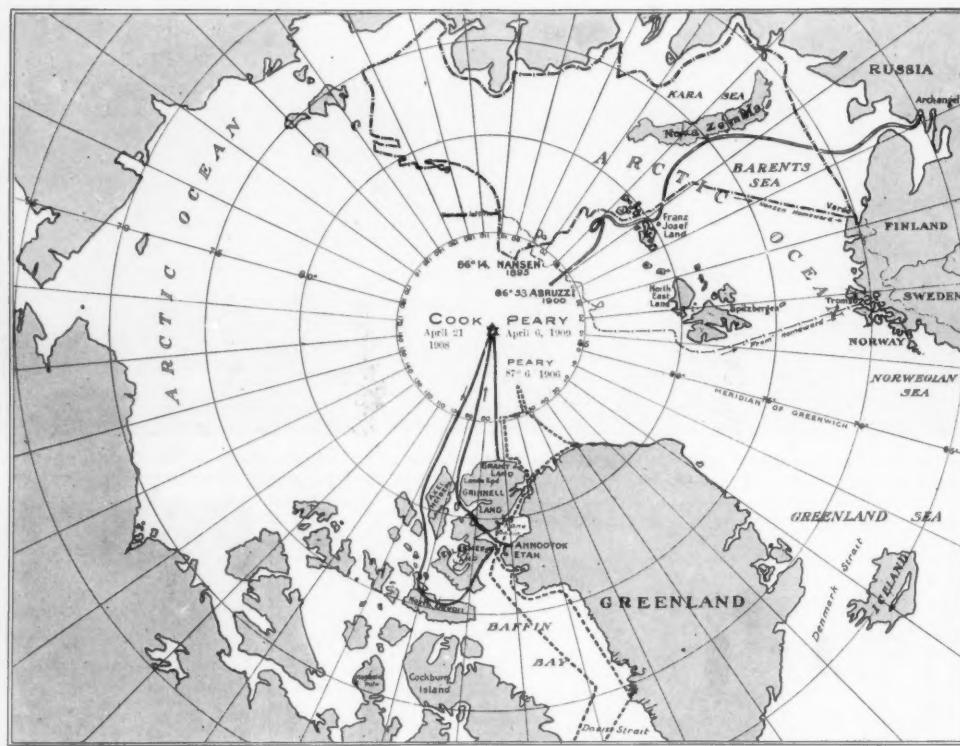
The First International Air-Meet at Reims, France

What the World Is Doing:

The American Flag at the North Pole



Fridtjof Nansen
The Norwegian explorer who came within 265 miles of the Pole, going by the New Siberia Islands in 1895. He was prominent in securing Norwegian independence



The routes taken by Dr. Cook and by Peary—also those of Nansen and Abruzzi



The Duke d'Abruzzi
The Italian nobleman who has recently been exploring the Himalaya Mountains, and who pushed north in 1900, as far as 86° 33', or within 239 miles of the Pole

ON April 21, 1908, Dr. Cook's observations indicated that he was in sight of the Pole. Taking the story at its face value, the following are points of emphasis. The doctor buried a brass tube in the ice, containing a record of his achievement, and planted the Stars and Stripes above it. He describes the prospect as "an immensity of dazzling snow," in which he and his two men with their dogs were the only pulsating beings. He could not believe it possible

WHATEVER be the sifted facts and the final result of the controversy which is now being waged, there is, apparently, no doubt that the North Pole has been discovered at last and discovered by an American. The mystery of the frozen North is no longer a mystery, and the goal of centuries of dreaming and effort is now behind us. Peary's report was accepted at once. Dr. Cook's will apparently divide opinion until all of his material has been examined.

The first statement of the discovery of the Pole came on the afternoon of September 1. From Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, by way of Copenhagen, came a cable from the Danish Government Inspector of Greenland that he had with him on board the *Hans Egede*. Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who asserted that he had reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908. On the same afternoon a brief cable message from Dr. Cook to his wife, stating that he had been successful, was received in Brooklyn. The next morning in the New York "Herald" appeared Dr. Cook's first cabled story of his achievement—a document whose vagueness and somewhat curious phraseology failed to convince many and promptly aroused a storm of controversy.

On September 4 Dr. Cook arrived at Copenhagen on

board the *Hans Egede*, and was promptly swallowed up in demonstrations of enthusiasm such as few, if any, explorers ever received before. King Frederick of Denmark and the royal family, all that was brilliant and distinguished in the society of the Danish capital, and the people at large joined in unrestrained enthusiasm in Dr. Cook's honor. On the evening of September 7, at the height of this reception, while Dr. Cook with a garland of pink roses about his shoulders was seated at a supper given by the editor of the Copenhagen "Politiken" to the foreign correspondents, came the news from Peary that he had "nailed the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole." A dénouement so dramatic has probably never occurred before in the history of exploration. The European demonstrations cooled very rapidly after Peary's absolute denial of all the claims of Dr. Cook.

The two discoverers are men of very different type and experience, and the preparations which each made to attack the mysterious North were different. To Commander Peary success came after twenty-three years of almost continuous polar research, during which he had made eight trials for the Pole. The quantity and quality of his equipment were known to all and discussed for months before he sailed, and he was accompanied by men of scientific knowledge, whose investigations would, it was hoped, fill in many of the gaps in our knowledge of the Arctic regions, whatever might be the result of the polar dash.

Peary sailed on the steamer *Roosevelt* on July 6, 1908. Professor Ross G. Marvin of the Civil Engineering Department of Cornell, who had been with the previous expedition, went along as assistant navigator. Professor D. D. McMillan and George Borup of Yale were the naturalists of the party. Dr. J. W. Kensell of New Washington, Pennsylvania, was surgeon—a position which Dr. Cook himself had filled on one of Peary's previous trips—and Captain Bob Bartlett, a Newfoundland man, had his old position as master of the steamer.

Dr. Cook, while not a novice at exploration, was little known to the public at large, and few were aware when he left America on the converted yacht *John E. Bradley* in July, 1907, that he intended eventually to make a dash for the Pole. Dr. Cook was born at Callieon Station, Sullivan County, New York, in 1865 of an old Dutch family, originally called Koek. He was educated in the Brooklyn public schools, took his degree of M.D. from the University of New York in 1890, but only practised his profession incidentally.

He was surgeon on the first Peary expedition in 1891-92; assistant in command of the Miranda expedition which ended disastrously in 1894; surgeon and anthropologist of the Belgian Antarctic expedition, 1897-99, and surgeon in the Peary expedition, 1901. He also claims to have climbed Mount McKinley. His party on this his second attempt to ascend the great Alaskan mountain became divided and one-half returned to Seattle and alleged that Dr. Cook had failed. Cook came back later with the assertion that he had gone with one companion to the top. Although he had more or less evidence to support his statement, Mount McKinley is still officially an unclimbed peak.

Dr. Cook, according to his story, planned to make his dash in the winter on the theory that the ice would be firmer than and less broken by open water. He started from Annootok, near Etah in Greenland, February 19, 1908, and proceeded across Smith Sound and Grinnell Land westward. He had then eleven men and 103 dogs.



Dr. Frederick A. Cook

The man who claims to have first succeeded, on April 21, 1908, in terminating the quest of centuries. The definite record of these expeditions reaches back to 1553

The party reached Land's End on March 18, and from here, with two Eskimos and 26 dogs, Dr. Cook says he started on the final dash of 460 miles to the Pole. Between the 87th and 88th parallels there were indications of land ice, although no positive sign of land or sea. When the Pole itself was reached there was, in the Doctor's florid style, only "an endless field of purple snows. No life. No land. No spot to relieve the monotony of frost. We were the only pulsating creatures in the dead world of ice."

Peary's outline of his performance was published September 9. He left Sydney July 17, 1908; arrived at Cape York, Greenland, August 1; left Etah, Greenland, August 8; arrived Cape Sheridan, at Grinnell, September 1, and wintered there; left the *Roosevelt* on sledges February 15, 1909; arrived Cape Columbia March 1; passed British record March 2; passed Norwegian record March 23; passed Italian record March 24; passed American record March 28; North Pole April 6; reached Cape Columbia April 23, arriving on board *Roosevelt* April 27; left Cape Sheridan July 18; passed Cape Sabine August 8; left Cape York August 26.

Commander Peary himself held the best previous record of 87 degrees 6 minutes, which he made on April 26, 1906. The record before that was made by the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition, which pushed to 86 degrees

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Commander Robert E. Peary

Who reached the Pole April 6, 1909, with his eighth Arctic expedition. Lieutenant Peary has been engaged in exploration for twenty-three years.

The Umbrellas That Realize Your Ideals

HAVE you often wondered why someone did not make **your** kind of an umbrella—something a little better than ordinary—a little finer than just plain good?

You could always have obtained such umbrellas had you known. For years K & H umbrellas have been the kind that realize the highest ideals of a good umbrella.

They have all the necessary practical qualities—strength of frame to withstand the stiffest gale; tested fabrics to shed the rain; extra close roll to give utmost trimness and convenience.

And in addition, K & H umbrellas have all the "extras" which any umbrella can have—but which, as a matter of fact, no other umbrella does have.

For **one** thing there is the K & H **detachable handle** that you can take off at any time and put in your pocket—securing it against loss—or pack in trunk when traveling.

There is the non-rustable steel rod with nickel-dipped copper tip which does not wear off.

What is more, K & H Sterling Handles are all made in **heavier-than-ordinary-silver** (28 gauge) while K & H Virgin Color Gold Handles are **warranted not to show black seams**.

Each and every one of these "extras" is an exclusive feature of



QUALITY Umbrellas

Anyone of the advantages named would give K & H umbrellas unquestioned superiority. Together they make K & H Quality absolute. You readily recognize it.

Would you appreciate a guaranteed umbrella?

K & H Quality stands for finished workmanship, original design, good service and exclusive advantages—all the result of attaining **our** umbrella ideals—and **yours**.

Look for the K & H trade mark on handle, rib or in crown of every K & H umbrella. It goes on no umbrella that falls short of K & H Quality—the highest. Hence it is your protection.

K & H Umbrellas

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For all occasions, for all ages and for either sex, the one article you can always give with the certainty that it will be welcomed and **used**, is a K & H umbrella. It is the one always acceptable gift.

K & H Folding Canes (see cut) go in an ordinary suit case or grip and are a great convenience to travelers.

K & H Detachable

Handles Outlast Several Umbrellas

And save you the vexation of loss, for the handle can be taken off and slipped in the pocket. K & H Detachable Handles are the only absolutely fast handles because the **only** detachable handles with corrugations.

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In order that you may know the fine points of K & H umbrellas fill out and mail the coupon at once and we will send you an elegant book of K & H umbrella designs, describing them and telling more about K & H Quality. Mail the coupon and get the book promptly. You will find it worth while.

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252 Franklin St., Chicago**



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guaranteed
shoe laces

No other maker guarantees shoe laces; but it is only natural that we should, because we put out the best shoe laces ever made.

N F 10"
Shoe Laces

have no equal for strength and long wear. Made of highest-grade long-fibre Sea Island cotton, especially processed.

They are tubular and pressed flat—no edges to fray and they won't come untied. They have patented tips—dull black fast color—that won't come off the laces.

And we stand back of every pair of "N F 10" Shoe Laces with our

6 months' guarantee

10 cents per pair—black and tan, in four lengths for men's and women's shoes. At all shoe and dry goods stores, and haberdashers. Every pair of the genuine "N F 10" is in a sealed box and has "N F 10" stamped on the tips—your protection against imitations.

If your dealer hasn't "N F 10" we'll send them on receipt of price. Write us anyway for illustrated booklet which shows our complete line of shoe laces, including our patented Nufashond for oxfords.

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Dept. B, Reading, Pa.



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SUSPENDERS**

The kind with the "Adjustable Back."

The only suspender that can be adjusted at five different points.

Fits All Wearers.

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Sample pair sent on receipt of \$50, postpaid.

ATWOOD SUSPENDER COMPANY
Schenectady, N. Y.

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33 minutes on March 22, 1900. Nansen, the former holder of the record, got as far as 86 degrees and 14 minutes in 1895.

Explorations into the Arctic regions have been made ever since Sir Hugh Willoughby sailed in 1553 "for the search and discovery of northern parts of the world," and the Scandinavian peoples undoubtedly ventured into the mysterious region long before that. Henry Hudson, in 1607, reached latitude 73° on the eastern coast of Greenland. The ill-fated expedition of the English Admiral Sir John Franklin to find the Northwest Passage is one of the most famous of Arctic undertakings. Franklin sailed in May, 1845, with two ships and 129 men. In all about fifteen rescue expeditions were sent out between the years 1848 and 1854, and a great deal of Arctic knowledge was gained, but the unfortunate Admiral and his men were never heard from except through the brief records they left behind them under piles of stones. The only really serious balloon attempt was that of the Norwegian Andréé, which started from Spitzbergen in 1897. Except for a message by carrier pigeon, received two days after his departure, and bits of wreckage, nothing has ever been heard of him or his two companions.

The holders of the farthest-north record at various times have been:

	De-	Min-	utes
1588—John Davys, Eng., ship	...72	12	
1594—Wm. Barents, Hol., ship	...77	20	
1607—Henry Hudson, Eng., ship	...80	23	
1773—J. C. Phipps, Eng., ship	...80	48	
1806—W. S. Scoresby, Eng., ship	...81	50	
1827—W. A. Parry, Eng., ship	...82	45	
1875—G. S. Nares, Eng., sledge	...83	20	
1882—A. W. Greely, Amer., sledge	...83	24	
1895—F. Nansen, Norway, sledge	...86	14	
1900—Duke d'Abbruzzi, It., sledge	...86	33	
1905—R. E. Peary, Amer., sledge	...87	6	

Between these dates there have, of course, been various attempts, among the best known of which are the American expeditions conducted by Dr. E. K. Kane, 1854; by DeLong in the *Jeannette*, 1879; and the Ziegler-Fiala party in 1903.

Railroads in China

TWO treaties between China and Japan were finally signed September 4. China had wished to refer to the Hague Tribunal the most important matters in controversy, but Japan, with Great Britain behind her, preferred to carry out her will. Nevertheless, China was able to obtain far more consideration than she formerly had from Russia, and, in being forced to consent to wider gage for the Antung to Mukden railway, she did only what was an implied part of the Pekin agreement of December 22, 1905. One of the treaties, dealing with Itsentiao, fixes boundaries satisfactory to China, creates open ports at Lungchangelun, Chutzha, Taotokou, and Peitsokon, and forces China to borrow from Japan half of the money to extend the Kirin line eastward, an extension which is restricted to connections with the Korean line at Huining. The other agreement forbids China to extend the railway north from Hsinimintun without Japan's consent, transfers the Tsai-shih-chao line to the South Manchurian, and permits an extension on the south to Newehwang; gives Japan and China equal voice in the proposed railway station at Mukden city, and gives to the two countries joint mining privileges along the South Manchurian and Antung Railroads. The few other details further emphasize the control of Japan in Manchuria: the fact that the Portsmouth Treaty does not bother her, but also the fact that Japan's control is less absolute, as well as less extensive, than Russia's used to be, and that China has a growing influence in the settlement of her own affairs. One of the most important changes for the world at large is that there is no chance of any one nation now having a monopoly of the entire trans-Asiatic railroad facilities.

Japan's Business Delegates

FORTY-SIX Japanese bankers, merchants, Members of Parliament, and editors, representing the Chambers of Commerce of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama, and Nagoya, are in the United States studying commercial conditions. Baron Shibusawa, one of the party, has expressed the delegation's views concerning the importance of friendly commercial relations between the United States and Japan. "We must go hand in hand with you," he says, "to develop the vast fields in the East. My wish is that your abundant capital, combined with our better knowledge of local conditions, shall result in starting a sort of cooperative business relationship." At the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York, Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, a cousin of the Mikado, will represent Japan.

A Mayor's Troubles

MAYOR McCLELLAN of New York is in trouble again. A day after the removal by Governor Hughes of a borough president charged with various forms of graft, another borough president, the spectacular Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn, filed charges with the Governor against Mayor McClellan. These are, in substance, that the Mayor has been using his power to overhaul the offices of his subordinates as a weapon to punish men opposed to him politically. Accurate historians, in sympathy with McClellan, have called attention to the fact that the Mayor has ordered the investigation of the affairs of three borough presidents; two of these have been completed, and two borough presidents have been removed. The inquiry into Mr. Coler's office is not yet completed. On September 7 Judge Gaynor announced his intention of running for Mayor independently, but with hopes of a Tammany nomination. Judge Gaynor has some national reputation, and at the time of the last Democratic Convention at Denver was considered for the Vice-Presidency.

Speed in Travel

THE new accomplishments in speed are almost expected these days—it is difficult any longer to startle us. Ways to get from one place to another multiply almost daily, and distances disappear with each new sun. If we don't know where we're going, as the phrase has it, it least we're on our way.

The great *Mauretania* had scarcely made a new record for the east-bound Atlantic voyage when the *Lusitania* broke the west-bound record by nearly three hours. On the evening of September 2 the big Cunarder warped into her New York dock a few minutes before eight o'clock, four days out from Queenstown. She had left Queenstown Sunday morning and covered the course between Daunt's Rock and the Ambrose Channel lightship off Sandy Hook in 4 days 11 hours 42 minutes, cutting 2 hours and 56 minutes from the record made by the *Mauretania* on August 19. Her average speed was 25.85 knots. She was the first "Thursday boat."

The *Mauretania*'s east-bound record was made on August 30. She made the trip in 4 days 14 hours 27 seconds. Her trip was also memorable for making a new record for mail and passenger transportation between New York and London. The *Mauretania* landed her passengers and mail at Fishguard, the new port of call for Cunarders in South Wales, instead of taking them on to Liverpool. Two trains were waiting, one for mail and one for passengers, and they covered the 260 miles between Fishguard and London in less than five hours. It was a great day for the little Welsh town, and all along the line of the Great Western Railway to London people gathered at the stations and cheered the trains as they shot past. The *Mauretania*'s average east-bound speed was 25.40 knots.

Queenstown, it must of course be remembered, is in Ireland, and these records do not mean that one is able to travel from mainland to mainland in four and a half days. The actual elapsed time from New York to London, allowing five hours for the change of meridian, was 5 days 3 hours 40 minutes for the mail train, and 5 days 4 hours 28 minutes for the first section of the passenger train. In other words, passengers arrived in London on the evening of the sixth day out from New York and could get to Paris by the next morning.

On land, between three and five hundred miles are practically cut from the overland journey by James J. Hill's announcement that he intends to lop off ten hours from the running time of his fastest trains between Chicago and Seattle. This will mean a speed equal, or almost equal, to the fastest New York-Chicago expresses. The Burlington, Great Northern, and Northern Pacific have proposed to the Post-Office Department to put a new fast mail train in service between Chicago and Seattle to make the long journey in sixty-two hours. The fastest time heretofore was three days. This proposition from the Hill lines is due, it is assumed, to the fact that the St. Paul road will be in a position within two or three years to make fast time to the Puget Sound country and will, no doubt, go out after the mail-carrying business. The Burlington evidently hopes to capture the mail traffic before the St. Paul is ready.

By an alliance with the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company, giving entrance from Baton Rouge to New Orleans by ferryboat, the Hill interests have just completed the last link in a line from the South to the Northwest which will compete with the Harriman lines. On September 1 the Frisco-Rock Island trains

Silk Socks 50c

THE greatest achievement in textile history. Genuine cocoon-silk half-hose now sell for the first time at the popular fifty cent price. Not mercerized, but **every thread guaranteed absolutely pure silk**. These socks are expertly knitted; seamless, shape retaining; fast color; and wonderfully good wearers. And American manufacturing skill enables you to get these remarkable half-hose at fifty cents.

Phoenix Silk Socks

Being made of pure silk, they are non-conductors of heat and cold and moisture: cool in summer, warm in winter; a relief for hot, aching feet.

Are made in nine richly beautiful fast colors:

black, navy, tan, burgundy, maroon, emerald, pearl-grey, taupe, helio.

SILK hosiery is now within reach of all—we've experimented for years to perfect these socks—we know they are the most remarkable hose ever produced. Don't wear cotton or lisle socks when you can get better wearing, pure silk ones for the same money.

Ask your dealer for Phoenix Silk Socks. If he hasn't them, show him this ad, or send us fifty cents for each sample pair you wish. Half a dozen in an attractive box for \$3.00 postpaid.

Phoenix Knitting Works
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Also producers of the celebrated Phoenix Muffler



SCHLOSS FASHIONABLE Clothes for Gentlemen

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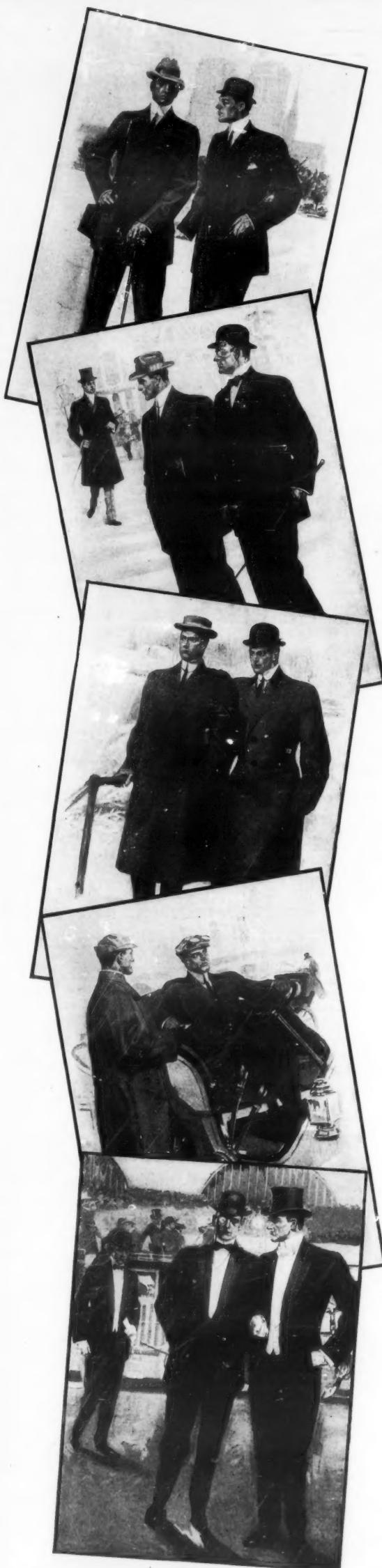
If you want to enjoy Clothes Luxury—without extra cost—ask any good Clothier to show you one of the 1200 New Fall and Winter Models just out. These are "**the Clothes Beautiful**" in the world of Fashion—indeed the standard Fashion for fine tailors and good dressers.

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A \$25,000 Men's Fashion Book Free

The finest Fall Fashion Book we ever issued is now just off the press. Every new fashion—for every age and every occasion—is shown in a many-colored plate.

We have spent \$25,000 to gather these styles and to picture them as shown in this book. The result is a classic in fashion.

Not the design of theorists, pictured in fashion-plate style. But the actual styles worn by men of refinement—gathered in every center of fashion by our own men on the ground.

This costly book is offered free to every man who wants to know what the best-dressed men will wear.

After Forty Years

Since 1869 Adler-Rochester Clothes have been known as the utmost in garments for men.

We were first to introduce into ready-made garments the highest attainments in the tailoring art.

We were first to send high-priced designers to the centers of fashion to gather ideas which smaller tailors could not get.

We were first to employ in a wholesale way the finest of custom tailors.

We were first to fit every type of man as the best tailors fit from individual measure.

And we have always, in all these arts, kept the ascendancy, as nearly every man knows.

The book which we offer shows the final result of that forty years of experience. And it shows our choices from a thousand all-wool cloths.

Adler-Rochester Clothes

Not the Largest

Most of you think, perhaps, that Adler-Rochester Clothes have the largest sale in America. They have not. Our vast reputation is due to quality and style, not to size.

There are not enough experts developed, of the class we employ, to make clothes for one in a hundred.

In most cities and towns Adler-Rochester Clothes are supplied to only one dealer. And we supply that one dealer but a limited part of his stock.

The man who wears Adler-Rochester garments must always be the exception.

But those exceptions—young or older—can be usually picked out in a crowd. They are the best-dressed men you meet.

Not the Costliest

Nor are Adler-Rochester Clothes expensive, though most of you think that they are. Our suits and overcoats will run—like other good makes—from \$18 up. Yet the best of them could not be excelled if you paid us \$100 per garment.

We spend for making *four times* what some makers spend. We pay our tailors twice what we pay for our cloths.

There are not any clothes at any price on the market which give nearly so much for the money.

The reason is, our very small profits. They

never exceed six per cent. Last year our average profit was exactly *97 cents per suit*.

Every penny we get, save that small profit, goes into the garments themselves.

That is why Adler-Rochester Clothes cost less than the commonplace.

For the One Man in a Hundred

This book is for men who want such clothes as only one in a hundred can get.

No matter what your age or vocation. We make the right clothes for all ages—for college or sport, for business or for society. This book shows them all, and in colors.

It is for men who want to know the right and the best, and where they can get it.

To them the book is free. Please send this coupon today for it:

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Please send me the Book of Fall and Winter Fashions in Adler-Rochester Clothes.

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that is 100% flatter,
securer, stronger,
smoother, lighter—
and 100% more
comfortable.

A New Grip
that draws in the
sock and tightens
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movement—no slip
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These Improvements

In Brighton Garters give a sense of security to the whole dress of the leg; a trim and sleek appearance to the ankles; a smooth and firm support to the socks; without rubbing, chafing or tiring the leg. Pure silk, wear-resisting webs in all colors; heavily nickelized brass, rustless metal parts with round edges to avoid wear or tear of socks. At your dealers—25c—or we mail them direct. Our guaranty card in every box.

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SUIT OR OVERCOAT
MADE TO YOUR MEASURE \$12.50

THE NEW YORK TAILORS
of New York City

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Called "Styles for Men" FREE!

Our 1910 Handsome and Instructive Fall and Winter Style Book with 52 pages of actual Cloth Samples (New York styles) including every shade, weave and texture of Clothes worn by New York City's Well Dressed MEN and our complete outfit for taking your own measurements at home. WRITE FOR IT TODAY. We send it free and postpaid. We employ No Agents and have no Dealers to act as our Agents. DIRECT TO YOU! FROM MILL TO MAN—is the TRUE WAY to put it. This is an advantage which serves to save you at least TWO MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS. Read our IRONCLAD LEGAL GUARANTEE, which is as strong as the Rock of Gibraltar.

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started by ferryboat across the Mississippi at Baton Rouge. This was Mr. Hill's successful but costly answer to Mr. Harriman for the latter's capture of the Illinois Central from Stuyvesant Fish when that road was in the Hill alliance.

Pellagra and Corn Foods

FROM two such widely separated points as Peoria, Illinois, and Durham, North Carolina, alarming reports have come concerning the spread of Pellagra, a disease new to this country and of mysterious origin. The only theory so far advanced to explain it is that its victims have eaten moldy corn. Evidence, however, is conflicting, both in North Carolina and in Illinois, cases having been noted among victims known not to have eaten corn or any of its products. The United States army has ordered one of its bacteriologists—an expert on tropical diseases—to go to Peoria and study the plague.

The Brewers and Saloon Reform

IN LINE with a general scheme of internal reform, the New York State Liquor Dealers' Association, at its convention in New York City, proposed to take the lead in saloon reform. The convention's resolutions called for a law which should allow licensed saloons to remain open on Sunday between 1 P. M. and 11 P. M. They proposed, also, to limit the licenses issued by the State Excise Department to one for every 750 inhabitants. They suggested that no Federal licenses should be issued to saloons which did not hold State licenses. The association is to have a committee of investigation, whose duties will be to find out the location of "dives" and to keep the members (the brewers especially) informed.

Under a new law in Michigan, all the beer signs were torn down before midnight of August 31 and all the free-lunch places closed up. Under the State law saloons must close at nine o'clock, though in cities the local authorities have the right to extend the closing hour to midnight.

Meanwhile the anti-saloon forces in the South are not lagging in their campaign. The new Alabama law is a prohibition measure, and is expected actually to close all places in such cities as Mobile and Montgomery. In Georgia Governor Brown has definitely pledged himself to veto any legislation favorable to the liquor interests until the prohibition law has had a full trial. According to George Kibbe Turner, whose article, "Beer and the City Liquor Problem," appears in the September "McClure's," the battle between the brewers and liquor dealers and the Anti-Saloon League has resulted, in the last few months, in a deadlock. Florida and Tennessee have been captured by the temperance forces, while Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri have been kept in line by the brewers. So far the Anti-Saloon League has been credited with "bribing" five Southern States, securing a referendum vote in another State, and has come close to winning the Legislatures of three other Southern States.

Peonage at Pittsburg

GOVERNMENT investigation into the M'Kee's Rocks plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburg has shown that the accusations against the company of establishing a system of practical peonage in order to break a strike of their workers were well founded. Some hundreds of the men who have been held captive have escaped, and their stories agree on the details of their treatment inside the stockade. The first reports of the clash between the strikers and the State constabulary were exaggerated. The trouble started when a special deputy, engaged in evicting some of the miners with their families from company houses, drew a revolver and fired it over the heads of women who were jeering at him. Directly afterward these same women attacked another deputy and broke his head with a brick. Following this the constables charged the crowd and other officers came up in a street-car. Only a score of revolvers were found in the possession of the strikers. These were used to supplement the volley of bricks. Before the firing of the deputies and strikers had ended, seven men were killed. No strike-breaker was included in the list of casualties, although the company's stockade is situated at the bottom of three hills and was exposed to attack. The Pittsburg papers, which had minimized the charges of peonage, were swung around to condemn the Hoffstot management after the Government investigation had begun.

A Hot Fight in Kansas City

THE proper function of a vigorous newspaper, according to the Kansas City "Star," is to fight for the people of the city. The "Star" is illustrating its theory by opposing with every resource at its command, the ordinance granting a renewal of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's franchise at this time. These franchises do not expire for sixteen years, but the interests in control of the street railway system are attempting to secure an extension in time of fifty years, dating from 1925. The "Star" is centering its argument on the point that in sixteen years conditions will have changed so that any agreement made now, no matter how fair, would not serve the city's interests sixteen years from to-day.

The Baggage "Smashers"

STIRRED by the increasing number of complaints of smashed trunks from travelers, the Kansas Board of Railroad Commissioners has issued an order that baggage handlers must not tumble a trunk from a car door on to a brick or stone station platform. The practise of testing the strength of a trunk by this ancient method was encouraged by both the station men and the baggage handlers in cars. It was not easy to guess the exact point at which the open door of the baggage car would stop at the station platform, and, rather than hustle a truck, they merely dumped the trunk clear of the track.

The Boosters

(Concluded from page 23)

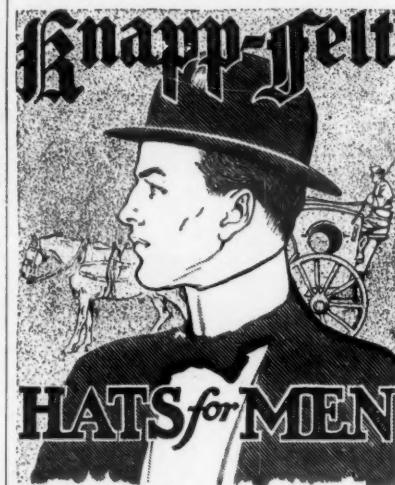
was when a "publicity promoter" was not required to be a man of particularly high character. Now only trained men of reputation and all-round executive business ability are employed. They are ready and good speakers, and prolific of ideas, and enthusiasts in the work. The educational value of their talks and labors among business men is frequently acknowledged by the latter. "They taught us the value of advertising in our own business; they have shown us how to advertise in the right way."

"Tell the truth in your advertising; don't exaggerate; don't suppress facts; be frank—it pays in the long run." This is the advice one frequently hears these men giving at booster meetings, to the consequent good effect upon the publicity literature.

The most striking manifestation of the "get-together" spirit is the "Business Men's Excursion," initiated by the organized boosters. In 1905 a long special train, crowded with leading citizens of California, jolly, big-brained, broad-gauge fellows, carried a wave of cordiality into Oregon on a visit to the Lewis and Clark Fair. They were entertained by the Portland Commercial Club. Some time later Oregon returned the visit, her representatives being received with enthusiasm throughout California. Since then the habit has become fixed. Puget Sound makes the grand tour, then Seattle and Tacoma individually. San Francisco dines with each of her sisters of the Northwest. "The Inland Empire Excursions," organized by Spokane.

The first Derby made in America was a

C & K



K NAPP-FELT derivatives excel those of other makes in various ways. The high quality of the materials and the close, firm texture render excessive weight unnecessary; the only machinery used in Knapp-Felt construction is in processes where a machine can do better work—mere cost saving apparatus is disregarded; the noticeable elegance of style is the result of the most artistic hand-work, the C & K kind, and the color is produced by the steadfast Cronap dye from formulae originated and developed in the C & K shop.

The Fall and Winter styles of exclusive C & K design are unquestionably proper and are of sufficient variety to afford an opportunity for the selection of a shape which will harmonize with the individuality of the wearer—a distinct advantage over the antiquated method of making one model whose only claim to propriety is the name inside.

Knapp-Felt DeLuxe, the best hats made, are Six Dollars. Knapp-Felts, the next best, are Four Dollars—everywhere.

Write for The Hatman

THE CROFUT & KNAPP CO.

842 Broadway, New York

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



Benjamin Clothes MADE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK creates and dictates fashions for all America. Here live the best-dressed men and the best-skilled tailors. New York Style is accepted by clothes-makers and wearers throughout the country as final and binding---as the decree of AUTHORITY, from which there can be no appeal.

Twice a year we launch a "New York Style Show" of **Benjamin Clothes** for Men and Young Men. Its purpose is to familiarize you with the *Authentic New York Styles* of the current season, as distinguished from styles which only mimic, and often mock, true fashion.

The "New York Style Show" for Autumn and Winter '09-'10 has just been inaugurated. You can see it at the **Benjamin** clothier's---always the *best* clothier---in your town or nearby.

If you prize the niceties of dress and prefer clothes of *metropolitan* grace and good form to garments lacking both, then survey the **Benjamin** Fabrics and Fashions now on view at your clothier's, or one within reach.

Our delightful "Book A. of New York Fashions" sent anywhere for 4 cents in stamps. It contains thirteen exquisite reproductions of *New York Styles and New York Scenes* in full colors. Address, Alfred Benjamin & Co., 436-440 Lafayette Street, New York.



New York Fashions

Send For This Poster

("Troop A," Starting up Fifth Avenue, New York. Washington Arch in the background.)

WOULD you like a charming Military Poster for room or den---a Poster astir with dash and spirit? Above is a facsimile of the beautiful cover of our Autumn and Winter Book of NEW YORK FASHIONS, painted by T. K. Hanna. We have enlarged it to poster size, 19½ x 31½, and reproduced it in twelve brilliant colors and gold, ready for mounting and framing. Sent, postpaid, for 25 cents in coin or stamps.

Alfred Benjamin & Co. MAKERS.
NEW YORK

For Fall, 1909
The "Herald Square"

A Corliss-Coon

Hand
Made
Collar

2 for 25c

An ideal long striven for, is the square point collar with folds meeting in front. We have solved the many problems presented in its manufacture and present in our "Herald Square" the perfection of style in this type of collar.

The usual price—2 for 25c.

Any new style in Corliss-Coon Hand-made Collars is, as a rule, immediately copied in the ordinary machine-made collars. We submit without prejudice, that the perfection of style, set and fit attained in our "Herald Square" will be impossible to duplicate. It will therefore be a distinct advantage to you to accept no copy of this style.

Corliss, Coon & Co., Dept. T, Troy, N.Y.



"Herald Square" in three heights:
No. 1-1½ in.
No. 2-2½ in.
No. 3-3½ in.



When You Specify—Insist On Carey's Roofing

AND you will insure 100% protection for your building.

You will have a roofing of known quality—tested for 25 years; absolutely standardized; unvarying in manufacture, in texture, thickness and weight.

The Carey Roof is in a class by itself.

It has the unique quality of hardening—becoming stronger, more dense, in its outer layers as the years go by—

Carey Roofing is built, complete, by perfected machinery in our vast factories. You are positively assured of its superior quality before it is applied.

The Carey Roof is unaffected by extreme heat and extreme cold.

After the Baltimore conflagration, it was a common sight to see a Carey Roof standing alone in a whole district—the one roof that successfully resisted the flames.



—While the wonderful, thick inner sheet of asphalt and other valuable ingredients—prepared and tempered by our special process—remains plastic and flexible. It never changes.

The Carey Roof Standard is your best guide to roofing satisfaction.

Architects and owners are fast realizing the uncertainty—the unsatisfactory results—of roofs manufac-

tured, layer by layer, by workmen on top of the building. Carey's Roofing is easy to buy. We have 46 general distributing points. Sold by leading dealers.

Before you select any roof, let us send you a sample—so that you can prove for yourself the superiority of Carey Roof quality; and our Book—full of photographs of buildings and interesting and important facts. Mailed postpaid on request. Address

The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company
35 Wayne Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio



Pacific Civilization

The Present Development of New Social Circumstances

By C. H. CHAPMAN

THE Seattle fair displays a world of material achievement which evokes wonder from the Eastern visitor, but to the wonder sometimes succeeds a sneer. "They are big enough out here in all conscience," he exclaims, "but what else are they? What are they doing to make life finer and happier? Climate and scenery aside, is the Pacific Coast a better place for men and women to live in than the older parts of the Union? What of their schools, their colleges, their literature, their art, their aspirations for human welfare?" Among authors the Pacific States have their share. California's literary glory shines with a luster at least as bright as Indiana's.

Portland's citizens have built by subscription a splendid art museum, in which there are hung the works of American and foreign masters and loan collections, and many contributions to these are made by wealthy Oregonians. In connection with this, a strong art school is rapidly growing. The cities of the Pacific States have their libraries, historical museums, and lecture centers, no less imposing and important in their community settings than the older cities of the East.

The Spread of Education

THE Pacific people are proud of their schools. If Jason Lee's old Oregon Institute and the Pacific University at Forest Grove have not yet attained the magnitude of Yale and Harvard, it is because the West works her colleges on a more democratic plan. The State universities of these sunset commonwealths are growing at a rate that will overtake the old endowed colleges of the East in probably less than twenty-five years. As an endowed college, our Stanford University, which is not yet twenty years old, has already overtaken Princeton in enrollment, with her century and a half of history behind her. Dr. David Starr Jordan was not very far wrong in saying that the educational pressure to the square inch is greater in California than anywhere else in the world. What with the generous rivalry between Stanford and Berkeley and a noble high-school system which covers every village in the State it could hardly be otherwise. California's State university is not less big than the famous ones of the Mississippi Valley. None of them can surpass its president in grandeur, nor do any of them teach the Oriental languages so well; Berkeley's Greek theater is not only the hugest thing of its kind in the world, but it is also the place where the first Sanscrit play ever seen on this continent was acted by the students. Neither does the Lick Observatory depend entirely upon its size for its renown. The staff produce a dozen volumes of good astronomical literature annually and their star-gazing is highly esteemed among the learned. While many colleges on the Atlantic seaboard were yet wandering in the darkness of Biblical tradition, Professor Le Conte, at Berkeley, was preaching the pure doctrine of Darwinian evolution and gaining a hearing for it by his gracious persuasiveness. Pioneer work has been done at the University of California along other intellectual lines. Professor Hilgard of its faculty was one of the first men in the world to practise soil analysis, and long before Easterners had thought of such a thing he was holding farmers' institutes. In 1908, as the fruit of his early efforts, the University of California distributed 70,000,000 pages of printed matter and 15,000 personal letters among the farmers of the State. Sociology and natural science attract many more students than the classics, both at Berkeley and the University of Washington at Seattle. As evidence of the productive work of Pacific Coast faculties, let me say that about 57 per cent of the faculty of the University of California publish something every year, which is better than they do at Yale.

The high-school systems of California and Washington, which extend to every community, large and small, are supported in part by direct taxation, in part by the income from the irreducible school funds. The State universities have assumed a beneficent, if not entirely disinterested, supervision over them, which keeps their ideals lofty, though a trifle thin, stiffens their final examinations, and turns the young idea toward the freshman class. The trick is done exactly as it is in Wisconsin and Michigan. Oregon is a little belated in the development of high schools. A queer old theory which used to be cherished there by some leading men that edu-

cation by the State ought to stop at the eighth grade has held them back.

This has not been, however, without its good effect. As a State of intensified farming interests, Oregon's specialty may be said to be real education. Oregon has come nearer than any other State to solving the problem of the rural school. Nebraska is the only State in the Union which has as few illiterates as Oregon. Washington, with less than one per cent, still has more. The youth of Oregon have been so well taught that only five in a thousand of them do not know how to read and write.

As an example of the West's interest in education let me state that Washington spends \$8.02 per capita for schooling every year, while Massachusetts in all her intellectual glory spends \$5.87, and New York, the land of swollen fortunes, can spare but \$6.27. Washington is naturally a little complacent over this showing. The Pacific country possesses nothing quite so plentiful as ambition.

Some people like to believe that the superior political intelligence of the voters on the Pacific Coast has been developed by economic causes. A man who raises fruit and vegetables by irrigation dare not sit down and doze while his crops grow. He must keep on the alert. The success which follows might naturally lead him to try the effect of a little intelligent thought upon the problems of polities. There is much truth in this equation. There is probably more intelligence applied to politics in Oregon than in any other State in the Union. The Oregon Legislature has been bitted and tamed. For the most part it does what it is told, not by the bosses, but by those who pay its wages. If it refuses, then the people do it themselves through the initiative. If the Legislature attempts to play the dear old game of granting privileges to the corporations for cash the people put a stop to it by calling a referendum. By these two salutary devices the Legislature has been converted from a wasteful, pig-headed, and corrupt body into a lamb-like meeting of decent men who do the business they are hired for and go quietly back home. Even the difficult problem of electing a United States Senator without an orgy of bribery has been solved in Oregon. Now the election of an Oregon Senator is as commonplace as brushing your hair. The people say by the ballot whom they want chosen and the Legislature chooses him. That is the whole story. The bosses look on and weep, but nobody minds their tears. Washington elected Senator Jones under a primary law which it was predicted would break up the Republican Party. It did not, but it dried up some bubbling springs of corruption. In both Oregon and Washington the people say that if the Republican Party can not survive the strain of honest elections it is perhaps just as well to let it die.

No Thralldom of Precedent

FROM beginnings like these a civilization will develop that will be no mere repetition of Eastern achievements. It may be better or worse, but it will certainly be different. The people of the Coast have already struck out new paths for themselves in many directions. They have invented solutions for the ancient problems of civilization which are in some cases as original as the calculus was in Leibnitz's time and which may lead to results as sweeping. In a general way they are emancipated from the thralldom of precedent and are not afraid to try experiments. Ideas do not frighten them. The voters of Oregon in particular are ready at any time to sit down and ponder a new subject like proportional representation or a project for simplifying the State government. They will study the issue deliberately and vote with intellectual independence. California has not yet emancipated herself from Egyptian bondage to the Southern Pacific Railroad, though Los Angeles has applied the recall to a set of grafting city officers with a determined vigor which shows the power of that whip to keep the political rascal to his track. Tacoma and Seattle have taken long strides toward the municipal ownership of public utilities. The people of the Coast are resolutely determined either to untie or cut the Gordian knots of politics and economics. No difficulty is believed to surpass the power of human intelligence to conquer. In our modest way we believe that we are experiencing a renaissance of political life out here, and that before long the whole country will be sitting at our feet to learn how to manage things.

*Something
New*

THE
POWDER THAT
SHORTENS THE SHAVE

COLGATE'S
ANTISEPTIC
RAPID-SHAVE POWDER

Soothing, Softening, Sanitary

The greatest improvement in modern shaving! Only two motions: just sprinkle the wet brush and lather your face. You cannot appreciate how well this powder is named, until you have tried it.

HYGIENIC. No soap that touches brush or skin is used again; fresh soap with every shave. No dust-collecting mug necessary. Chemists' analyses prove that it is not only aseptic, but also germicidal.

RAPID. Saves two shaving operations: 1. Wetting the beard.
2. Rubbing soap over the face, or making lather in a cup.

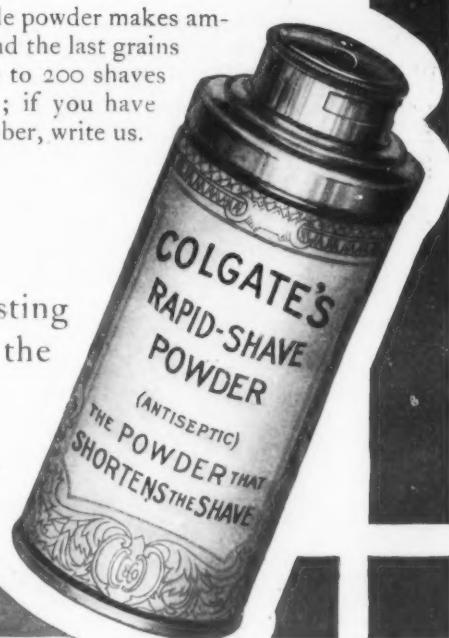
SIMPLIFIED SHAVING

This is the quickest and cleanest way of making a lather as lasting and delightful as that made by our famous Shaving Stick, the "Magic Wand of Shaving."

Trial Size Can Sent for 4 Cents

COLGATE & CO. (Est. 1806) DEPT. W 55 JOHN STREET NEW YORK
Makers of the Famous Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap

ECONOMICAL. A little powder makes ample lather; there is no waste and the last grains are as good as the first. 150 to 200 shaves in every can if used properly; if you have difficulty in securing this number, write us.



IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

The Kinship of Good Clothes



ONE touch of good clothes makes the whole world kin.

To the man whose wardrobe is composed of the well-conceived, well-made Stein-Bloch clothes, one city is like another.

There is no East—no West. He is at home on Michigan Boulevard, on Broadway or in the precincts of Oxford Street, West, London.

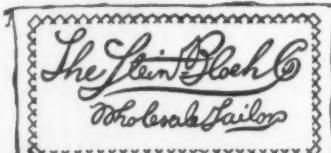
Every suit, every overcoat, every raincoat, is made on lines and from materials drawn from the best usage in all parts of the world.

Americans, generally, know what the Stein-Bloch label stands for—clothiers and merchant tailors know it best. They know that the price is adapted to the bank account of every man who wants correct style and good fit.

It was no surprise to them that these clothes were chosen by Selfridge, the London merchant, as the representative product of well-dressed America.

Try on the Fall and Winter styles at your leading clothier's. Send for "Smartness," our booklet picturing these styles. Mailed free.

Look for this label. It means
55 years of Knowing How.



THE STEIN-BLOCH COMPANY

Tailors for Men

Offices and Shops:
Rochester, N.Y.

London:
SELFRIIDGE & CO., Ltd.
Oxford St., West

New York:
Fifth Ave. Bldg.

The Field Agent of Settlement

(Concluded from page 19)

until they turned and milled; twist and leap and sudden halt. At last the thing was done, and dust-grimed riders flung themselves from reeking horses to secure fresh mounts and begin again. Others prostrate the young animals and flung them prostrate for the searing of the red-hot irons, branding each according to the brand the mother bore. In the trampling chaos near the branding fires they threw their looped riatas among the stifling dust clouds; and their wiry broncos, standing legs implanted, grunted to the shock of the tautened nooses. From place to place each outfit went until its range was covered and its work was done. This was the first establishment of civil law, the fixing of a symbol of possession.

Indians and "Bad Men"

IN THE long hot summers they rode out from the ranches every day, every man traversing a wide circle whose circumference stretched many miles. Riding, they watched the range. They noted those who came and went. They kept track of every group of cattle, whether they wandered, whence they had come. They read the brands and earmarks, keen-eyed for any alteration. They kept close watch against any theft or loss. Thus they guarded the rule law which they had made.

The violators of this law of Mine and Thine were of two classes: renegade Indians and "bad men." Because both rustled cattle, the cowboys warred on both.

With the Indians the army did its best to deal. But the army was pitifully small; and it was hampered by successive maladvertisements of interior affairs. Where it could not cope the cowboys did. In time at cost of many lives they taught the different tribes that the range was not a pleasure ground for war parties. Apache, Cheyenne, Ute, Crow, and Sioux—they learned that lesson thoroughly. But the teaching was a bitter task. It left unmarked battlefields over all the West. It is a common story—the little group of men behind some shallow cover, slowly and systematically emptying their Winchesters into the ring of frenzied, naked riders, until the circle breaks and the savages melt away, or the cartridges run out and the forlorn hope becomes a massacre.

The task of eliminating "bad men" amounted to a loose, cooperative policing of wide areas. Most of these outlaws had been found wanting on the ranges and had drifted to the towns. They worked as a rule in little bands, rustling cattle, holding up stages, or robbing timid Easterners. The majority of them were rank cowards who had earned their reputations by murdering from behind; a few possessed indomitable nerve. In the open the ranchers usually succeeded in tracking down and breaking up their bands. As a rule such a cleaning out was accompanied by half a dozen hangings. In the towns it often happened that the vicious element grew strong enough to rule, even at times electing its own sheriff. Then came a period when no man's life or property was really safe. These periods usually ended after a revolver battle between a band of cowboys and the array of ruffians in the town's main street. Grim meetings of faultless marksmen, more than one of these encounters saw men on both sides fall, discharging their weapons on the ground by the pull of lifeless fingers.

Indian and "bad man" went because the cowboy decreed that the rights of property must stay. The range became quiet; the towns grew fit for women.

Finding Routes Across the Plains

TO SHIP the beef or find other pastures and new streams the cowboys drove vast herds across long distances. In the day the cattle traveled slowly and the ride was tedious among clouds of acrid dust. Fording deep rivers, men risked their lives at brink of shelving depths to keep the steers from swimming downstream, or crossed their horses where death lurked in sucking quicksands. At night they took turns watching while the herd slept. They rode slowly back and forth beneath the glowing stars singing the long, minor-noted ballads of the range. To the assurance of their voices the wide ranks remained quiet. Sometimes, however, there came a panic. A bit of shadow moved in the brush; a leaf stirred; a steer rose snorting. Instantly the herd was on its feet, stampeded, an earth-shaking thunder of hoofs, a dark, billowed sea flecked with gleaming horns. Then, while the sleeping cowboys by the wagons flew to mount and follow, their companions raced in blackness close beside the sweating bodies of the fleeing steers, or crossed before the rumbling front at

breakneck speed. And when a horse missed his stride or found a dog hole the rider fell to mangled death.

In these long drives they picked the routes for easiest traveling. They followed them from year to year, improving them as time went on. Eventually these routes became roads, and subsequently railroads followed some of them.

The horses which they rode they captured wild and broke. This native stock had wandered many years over the pastures of the wilderness, a lean, hard-sinew breed that knew no masters. The cowboys roped them, threw them to the ground, saddled them, and rode them. That was the taming process, a bone-racking struggle of an agile man to keep his seat and wear down a leaping, twisting, rebellious brute. They called it "bronco busting." When the man had mounted and had torn away the bandage from its eyes the horse buckled up and began to buck. It sprang high in the air, back arched, head down, all four feet close together; it came down with a muscle-rending jolt. It leaped again, turning as it left the ground. It reared, lolling its tongue, bellowing with rage. Sometimes one fell back on the saddle-horn. Always a lithe, unshaken incubus, the rider raked the bronco with his spurs, struck it with folded hat across the eyes, or sprang free as it fell, and then remounted. And in the end the animal, head hanging, dripping sweat, trembling with effort, gave up and obeyed the bridle.

In this manner they got from the wilderness breed of horses whose sure-footedness and endurance make them valuable throughout the West to-day.

That was their work: long hours in the saddle riding recklessly, branding of cattle, fights with lawless men, lonely night vigils, fording of turbid rivers, taming of horses, and discovery of travel's routes. They drove their herds and made them multiply where bison herds had grazed; they brought the first rude law where Indians had roamed.

On the Skirmish Line of Civilization

THE farmers saw this new country, now secure, with towns to give them market. They took advantage of the homestead laws and followed westward. They built their barbed-wire fences and they plowed the sage-brush under with sleek, chilled plows. In a decade their grain fields were waving where the pasture lands had been. And the cowboys, seeking new feed for their cattle, were riding further to the west.

In this manner, while the other forces pressed behind, they rode, as cavalry advances, in a skirmish line that stretched from Canada to Mexico. They left the plains and climbed the rolling foot-hills to the Rockies. From the passes where the waters part they traveled onward, down the slopes which lead in time to the Pacific. In the south they crossed the shimmering deserts by the Colorado. In the north they followed the deep valleys of the Snake and the Columbia.

The farmers came on after them. As fast as the wilderness was pacified, as rude law came and little towns sprang up, they followed with their plows and seeders. They occupied the country of the pastoral. They made its soil yield those products on which other industries depend.

Then, as these products offered sustenance and material on which to work, the hosts of these more complicated industries followed in their turn. The oilers and the men who planned came to build the railroads and the mills. Their cities roared and hid the sky with smoke.

That was the movement. It took less than forty years. The last force is pouring in. The scouts have gone. The cavalry has disappeared. It is only a short time—a matter of five years or so—since the last of them vanished before a rush of colonist farmers in the north. And only recently in California the last of the large cattle companies announced the segregation of its holdings for their sale to fruit and grain growers.

There still remain a few isolated places where one can see a remnant of these riders—a bit of Arizona desert, a California hillside sloping to the sea, some grass land up in Washington. In such a spot you glimpse sombrerоed herders drowsing at noon tide or a solitary horseman seeking strays. But that is all. The range has gone. The cowboys have gone with it. In many other parts of the world there have grown up races of splendid riders, but none of them had the combination of intelligence and animal perfection to do what these men did in less than forty years. They made possible the mightiness of America.



The Voice of America's Young Men

ABOUT

SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES

No wonder we are overwhelmed with voluntary testimonials from all points of the compass. We are recognizing the specific demands of the young man. We are responsible for the more extensive recognition of the young man's trade, which, after all, is the real substance of the clothing industry. We are making young-mannish clothes which give you an air of dignity, aristocracy and class. Society Brand Clothes set you apart from the common herd instantly. They are different, yet dignified; dashing, yet refined. They are made of fabrics youthful in pattern, the mills weave our special youthful designs, even our linings and the shape and design of our buttons show the much-to-be-desired spirit of youth. We have succeeded admirably in fitting the young man body and mind. And to those men who are older than young men, but who wish to appear young we earnestly recommend our clothes. Ask your dealer to show you Society Brand clothes. They are sold in almost every community in the United States.

If your clothier doesn't sell them, write to us for Fashion Panels of 1909-10. Address

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, 317 FRANKLIN STREET, CHICAGO

DEPT F. O. 9

Society Brand



The Flexsole



Any Leather
Lace, Button, or Blucher

Are your feet tender? The FLORSHEIM FLEXSOLE aids walking and prevents "that tired feeling."

Special tannage makes the FLEXSOLE so pliable you can double it up in your hand.

Most Styles \$5 and \$6
Write for Style Book

The Florsheim Shoe Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Compact Form—Giant Power

Size No. 12 **Spitzli** Price \$2.50
Weighs only 6 Pounds
Lifts 4000 Pound Car

Folds into tool box space 10½ x 3¾ x 3¾ inches. Extension ladder instantly adjustable to any height axle. It works with the foot. No handling required except to place it under the car. Raises or lowers car ½ inch with each stroke of the foot. "Rocking the car" will not topple it over. Compound safety clutches hold the car firmly at any desired height. The "Spitzli" Auto Jack is made of toughest malleable iron and each Jack is fully tested before leaving the factory.

Guaranteed to work every time. If it breaks or fails in operation, you can have your money back.

Sold by reliable dealers, or sent express prepaid on receipt of price \$2.50 and 35c additional to cover express charges.

Send for Free Booklet "G"

showing 5 sizes of the "Spitzli" Jack and how it works.

Made by the SPITZLI MANUFACTURING COMPANY UTICA, N. Y.

Half the money spent for chimneys would be saved if everybody bought Macbeth "Pearl Glass" lamp-chimneys.

Because Macbeth lamp-chimneys never break from heat—they will melt first.

Then they're handsome—clear—crystalline—and give a lamp a well-bred look.

Unless my name is on a lamp-chimney it is not a Macbeth.

I have a book which tells which chimney to get for any burner made. It is free. Address

MACBETH, Pittsburgh

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

Patriotism and Waste

(Continued from page 23)

in their richness by erosion, and by the loss of valuable elements. Erosion over extensive areas has gone on so rapidly as to have removed a considerable percentage of the soil, and in some States extensive tracts have actually been converted into bad lands. So serious have been these inroads upon fertility that W. J. Spillman of the Bureau of Plant Industry estimates that on fifty per cent of our farms the production is falling off. The elements of fertility, nitrogen and phosphorus, must be restored. Of nitrogen there are illimitable quantities in the atmosphere, and through the means of leguminous plants and bacteria the soil may be enriched in this element. Also by the use of water-power nitrogen compounds may be produced and directly used as fertilizers. Thus there is a possibility that with a sufficient expenditure of care and money, nitrogen may be permanently retained in the soil in adequate quantities.

Criminal Waste in Exports

NOT so with phosphorus. This is the one fundamental element of fertility which is very sparse in the soil—not more than eleven-hundredths of one per cent—and there is no way in which to increase the amount except by the use of the natural segregation of this element. Experiments in Wisconsin show that fields which have been cropped for fifty years have lost more than one-third of their original content of phosphorus.

A simple calculation shows that if the four hundred million acres of cropped fields have lost their phosphorus to one-half this extent, there would be required, to restore the soil to its original fertility in this element, the full output of all of our phosphate mines at the present rate of exploitation for more than a century.

Notwithstanding this fact, forty per cent of our phosphates mined are being shipped abroad. By our methods of sewage disposal, we are dumping annually the equivalent of more than one million tons of high-grade phosphate rock into the sea. And Van Horn estimates that our total supply of this class of rock will not be more than sufficient to meet the demands for the next twenty-five years, provided the present rate of increase of exploitation continues.

To permit the exportation of one pound of phosphate rock is nothing short of criminal. To continue to dump into the sea through our sewage vast quantities of phosphates is far greater folly than it would be to dissolve ten times its present market value in gold in an acid and turn that solution into the sea. If our phosphates, when once used, are returned to the land they may be used over and over again, and thus ever help to produce abundant crops, and to nourish unnumbered millions of people.

A Billion Dollars Yearly Wasted

THE various forms of waste of our natural resources, in reference to which we can give definite estimates, and which are remedial, amount to at least \$1,000,000,000 per annum. Yet Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, in a speech in the House of Representatives, July 27, gives as a reason why the request of President Roosevelt for \$50,000 for the use of the Conservation Commission was denied, and why he introduced the clause in the Sundry Civil bill preventing the scientific bureaus of Washington from cooperating with this commission, that the Government appropriations amount to great sums, and especially that the appropriations to the army and navy are enormous. Do not the facts in this paper justify me in repeating the statement made in the "World's Work" that "we should hold him responsible to the people for doing all possible to render ineffective the conservation movement," and that "all good citizens who know the facts should spread the truth abroad as widely as possible in order that he may receive the profound public condemnation which is his just due?"

The national forest now amounts to 100,000,000 acres, of which more than half was withdrawn from private entry during President Roosevelt's Administration—as were also the phosphate lands of the West.

Until recently the coal lands, without regard to value, have been disposed of at the ridiculously low price of from \$10 to \$20 an acre, the law fixing these minimum prices, depending upon location, having been interpreted as meaning maximum by the Land Department from 1873 to 1907, when President Roosevelt withdrew the public coal lands, approximately 67,000,000 acres, from entry pending classification. Recently the Secretary of the

(Concluded on Page 41)

The Heel That Doesn't Slip

The Cat's Paw Rubber Heel never slips on wet or muddy walks. The Friction Plug prevents it. Moreover, this plug, being placed right where the friction comes, takes the wear off the rubber. Makes these heels actually outwear leather heels. Because of this Friction Plug feature and the plain superiority of the rubber that goes into their manufacture—

CAT'S PAW

Non-Slip Cushion RUBBER HEELS

are conceded by all to be the best on the market. Wear a pair. Learn for yourself the pleasure of walking with a light, elastic and natural step. Give your body and nervous system a rest from the ceaseless pounding and jar of hard heels against hard walks. At all shoe dealers. Put on by any cobbler. Price by mail, 35 cents. Send outline of heel.

FOSTER RUBBER CO.
170 Summer Street
BOSTON, MASS.
Dept. C. P. 11





THE Common Sense Double Hitch Garter

Is the First Really Comfortable Garter Almost any garter will support the hose and give a fairly neat and presentable appearance to the ankle. But not one of them, with the single exception of the Common Sense Garter, can be worn all day long without the least discomfort—without binding, chafing or leaving an unsightly irritated crease around the leg. The Common Sense Garter is the only hose supporter that provides for an equal and uniform distribution of the tension on the flesh. Because of this it is the only supporter that can be worn all day, day in, day out, with perfect, absolute comfort. And—Common Sense Garters are the strongest and most serviceable supporters you can get.

Common Sense Garters are adjustable and will not tear the sheered hose. They are quickly and easily attached or detached. Made in all colors.

Ask your dealer for COMMON SENSE GARTERS and don't let him give you any other. If you can't find the COMMON SENSE GARTERS conveniently we will send you a pair direct on receipt of price. Mercerized 25c, Silk 50c.

CARY, MARTIN & CARY, 97-99 Reade Street, NEW YORK

YOU SHOULD HAVE the Fadclothes BOOK OF SPORTS



The Cleverest Sporting Encyclopedia ever Published

Published by Rosenberg Bros & Co Rochester, New York

A N invaluable reference guide to athletes, and all others interested in athletics. It is elaborately illustrated, showing athletes in action, and contains accurate records of every popular sport. Compiled by one of our foremost sporting editors. Sent on receipt of 4 cents in stamps. The book is also a guide for good dressers, illustrating the FASHION-CLOTHES of the day. If you want to look strong, healthy and smartly dressed you'll wear FADCLOTHES.

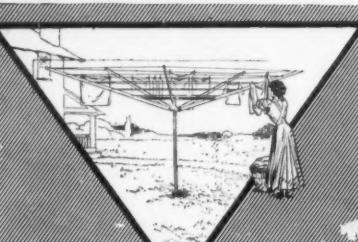
Four Sporting POSTERS

In Handsome Colors
FOOTBALL, BOXING, SWIMMING and SKATING.

(Size 14 x 22.) The work of a well-known artist. Sent to you postpaid on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Ask us for name of nearest dealer.

ROSENBERG BROS. & COMPANY
Dept. C, St. Paul Street

Rochester, N. Y.



Banish Those Unsightly Lines and ugly clothes posts that mar the appearance of your yard.

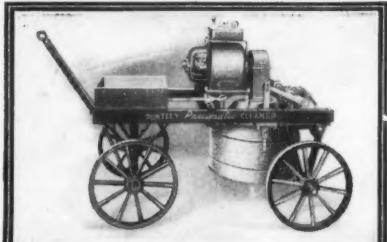
Hill's FAMOUS DRYER overcomes those objectionable features.

In Use Saves endless tramping and lug-
ging. The line comes to you. Sheets
hung outside give neat appear-
ance and protect other pieces
from public view.

Out of Use Folds up compactly to put
away leaving no disfigure-
ment behind.

Send for descriptive Folder 49 about this
wonderfully clean, common-sense clothes
drying contrivance.

HILL DRYER CO.
369 Park Avenue Worcester, Mass.



The Duntley Pneumatic Car Cleaner

For the general vacuum cleaning business—for railway cars and stations, office buildings, schools, colleges, theatres, sanitariums, hospitals, and other large buildings—this Cleaner costs less to buy and less to run than wagon or stationary plants. Price only \$350. Write today for complete description.

Duntley Mfg. Co. 451 Harvester Bldg., Chicago



1910 METZ Plan Car

A high priced car for
\$378.00

Equipped with Bosch Mag-
neto. Schebler Carburetor.
Clincher tires. Lamps and
Horn. Artillery wheels (heavy type if desired).
METZ CO. Write now for Book C Waltham, Mass.



HOW YOU CAN EARN \$300 OR MORE A MONTH

One box ball alley costing \$150; took in \$512 the first fifty-one days at Sullivan, Indiana. Two other alleys costing \$365, took in \$1,372.96 in five months. Four large alleys costing \$440, took in \$1,465.20 in fifty-nine days, making total \$1,827.96. You can't start in the business in your own town? Both men and women go wild with enthusiasm! Bring their friends, form clubs and play for hours. Players set pins with lever—no pin boy to employ. Alleys can be set up or taken down quickly. Write for illustrated booklet explaining EASY PAYMENT PLAN. Send for it today. AMERICAN BOX BALL CO., 311 Van Buren Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED

Free report as to Patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted, sent free.

EVANS, WILKENS & CO., Washington, D. C.

BINDER FOR COLLIER'S, \$1.25 Express Prepaid
Half morocco, with title in gold. With patent clasps,
so that the numbers may be inserted weekly. Will hold
one volume. Sent by express prepaid on receipt of price.

COLLIER'S, 416 West 13th Street, New York
ADDRESS



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Then they're handsome—clear—crystalline—and give a lamp a well-bred look.

Unless my name is on a lamp-chimney it is not a Macbeth.

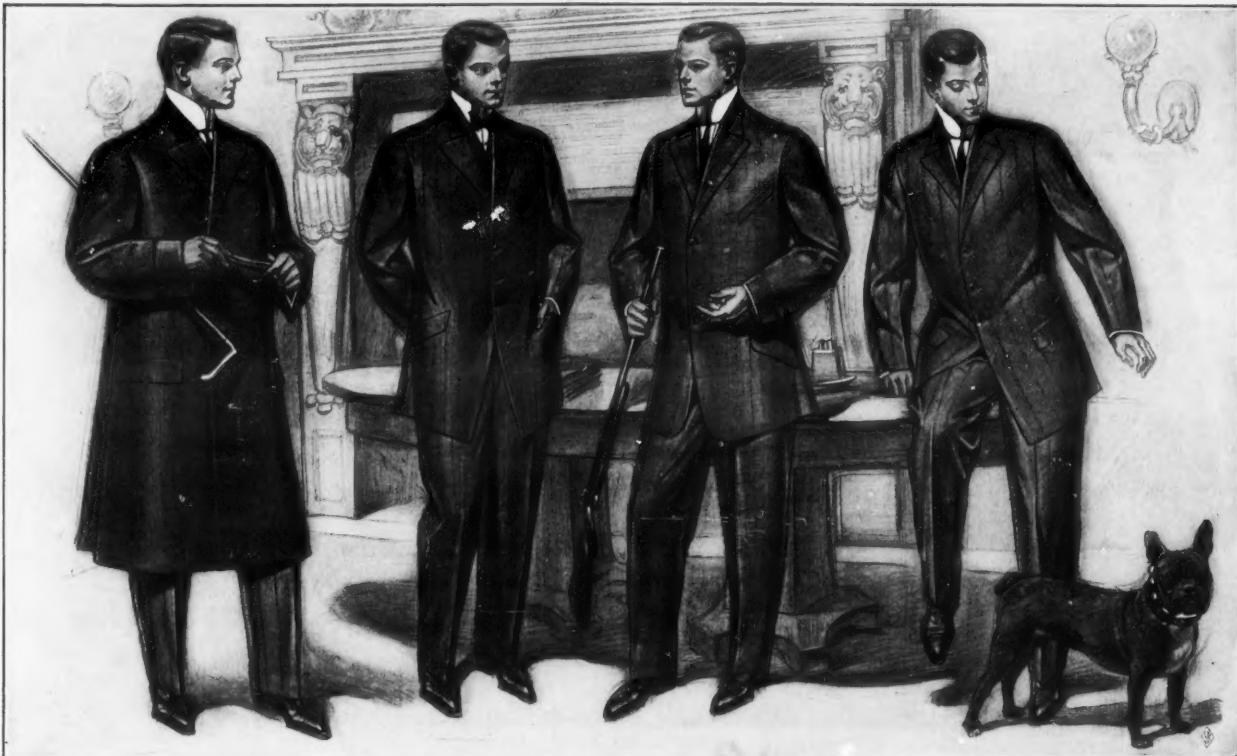
I have a book which tells which chimney to get for any burner made. It is free. Address

MACBETH, Pittsburgh

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

"Samcheck Clothes"

The Standard of America



For Young Men

FIFTY-NINE separate processes enter into the manufacture of "Samcheck Clothes" from the time a coat leaves the designer until it reaches the last examiner. Fifty-nine separate pairs of hands contribute their share to lend grace and good form, style and symmetry, shape and permanence to each finished garment.

One tailor *moulds* the shoulders. Another *shapes* the front. A third *inserts* the sleeves. A fourth is *pocket* expert. And, thus, it goes through fifty-nine processes, each tailor attaining truly wonderful adeptness in his specialty.

Think of what this *massed* and *marshaled* skill means! Think of how the cloth grows, *step by step*, under the patient manipulations of fifty-nine pairs of hands and under the watchful guidance of fifty-nine pairs of eyes into the "Samcheck" Suit or Overcoat that your clothier proudly shows you.

No individual tailor could possibly "turn out" garments level with "Samcheck Clothes" in pre-eminence of style, perfection of drape and nicety of balance, because no *single* mind and no *single* pair of hands can match *fifty-nine* minds and *fifty-nine* pairs of hands.

"Samcheck Clothes" are created *expressly* and *wholly* for Young Men. The models are *different-as-can-be* from those suited to older men. They have ease and poise—bold and original lines—an *athletic* fullness and freedom—the "air aristocratic."

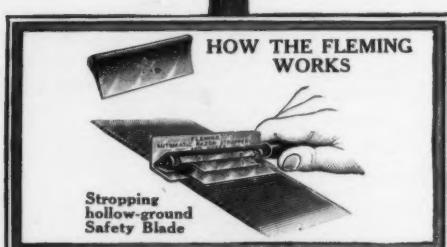
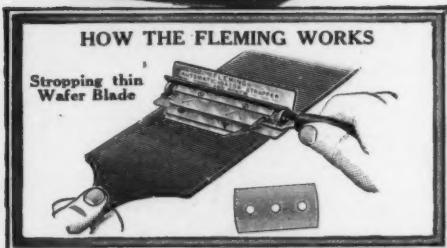
The pictures reproduced above show "Samcheck Clothes" as they are, not as they *ought to be*. Any clothier who serves young men can show them *to* you or get them *for* you. Ask *yours* for "Samcheck Clothes" and take no garment *without* our familiar "Samcheck" label, which is attached to the inside pocket of *every* coat.

"THE COLLEGE ALMANAC" "B" of College Sports and College Styles. You can have it for the mere writing.

SAMUEL W. PECK & COMPANY, 806-808 Broadway, New York



Don't Throw Out Stro



Stop the Everlasting Expense!

*A Keen Edge for
A Clean Shave
In a Minute*

IF
YOU USE
THE

FLEMING RAZOR STROPPING AND HONING

It Does the
STROPPING For You



Better Than the
Most Expert
Barber Can Do It

NO SKILL REQUIRED

All you have to do is to lay the Stropper flat on your Strand mat, lay it back and forth, producing in a minute the keen, sharp edge necessary a clean shave.

Not One Man in Fifty Strops his Razor properly. Not one in a thousand knows how to Hone a Razor. The almost invariable result is a "rounded edge," which might *scrape* but will not *shave*, and then he blames the Razor or buys a new one. It's the **STROPPING**, not the Razor, that's to blame!

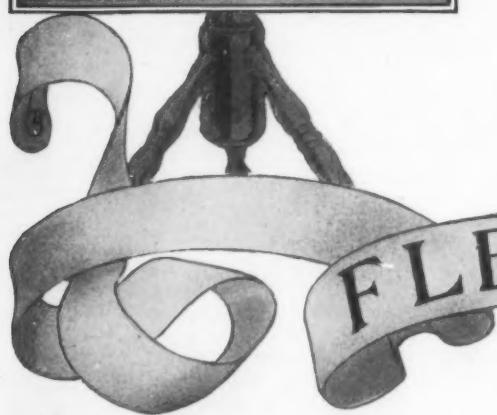
Give Your Barber a Chance—well if properly stropped He Strops seven times each blade properly will shave expert you can trop or shave.

The Fleming Strops and Hones All Razors and Blades, O-

AND DOES IT IN A MINUTE, ALMOST WITH EFFORT.

You Can Use the Fleming Stropper and Honer Anywhere

OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET IS WORTH READING—WRITE TO US—IT'S FREE.



Get Blades Away - Go 'Em!

Use New Blades!

Your Present Blades
Will Last
Forever

TROPPER

NR

It Does the
HONING
Too!

Strand move your hand back and
ssary a clean and satisfactory shave.

Your Chance! Most any Razor will shave
properly honed. Watch your barber.
s sometimes each shave. If you Strop your Razor or
properly will shave you well. But unless you're an
you can't hone either blades or razor by hand.

Old-Style and Safety,

WITHOUT EFFORT.

Any Strop or Hone

WRITE IT—IT'S FREE

253 BROADWAY

Price
\$ 2.

New York



Any dealer who sells cutlery can supply you—
IF NOT, WRITE TO US

We will send the Fleming Stropper and Honer by registered mail on receipt of \$2

We will send the Fleming Razor Strop—the best Strop ever made—by registered mail on receipt of \$1

We will send the Fleming Razor Hone—a remarkably fine Hone—by registered mail on receipt of \$1

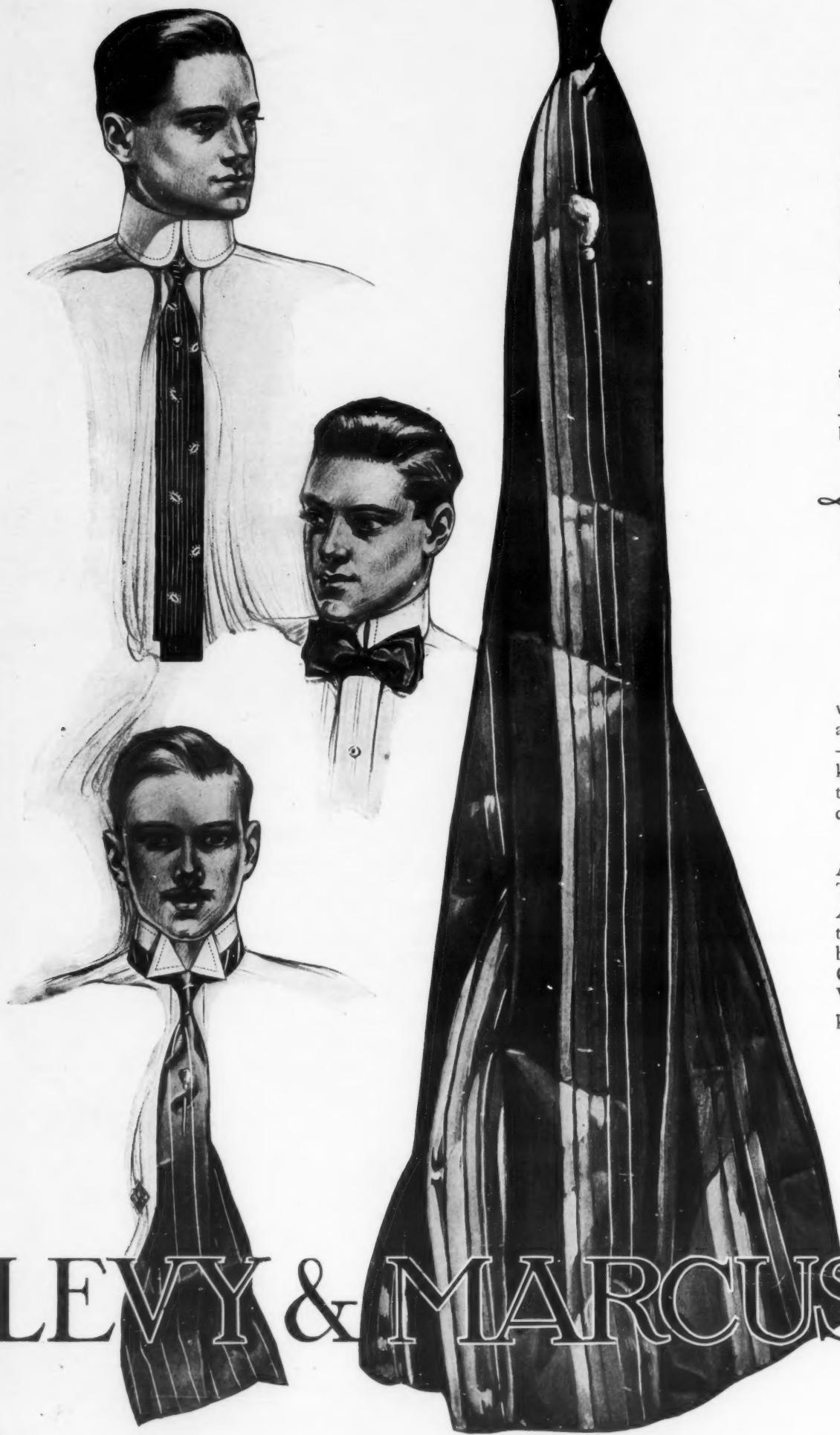
Fleming Sales Co.

253 Broadway
New York



LeMar Cravats

TRADE MARK REG U.S. PAT. OFF.



A NEW brand of men's scarfs made by an old firm,—that's "LeMar." There are only five letters in our label, but fifteen years of experience in neck-wear making behind it.

Learn to buy your scarfs as you buy your Collars, Underwear, Shirts, and Gloves—by the maker's mark and by this mark—

LeMar Cravats

Every Shape and Shade

ONE PRICE
Half-a-Dollar

"LeMar" on your scarf warrants the fashion, fabric and finish—the fullness of cut—the grace of contour—the knotability and wear-ability—the rarity of the pattern and coloring.

Here are four of the favored Autumn Forms in "LeMar Cravats." There are dozens of others. All are described and pictured in our fascinating de luxe booklet A—"THE WELL CRAVATTED MAN." We will send it to you for a post-card.

Your dealer, though he may not have "LeMar Cravats" on his shelf, can obtain them for you. The best shops throughout America sell them.

While we don't invite mail orders direct from the wearer, if you can't obtain "LeMar Cravats" from your dealer, send in your order (with proper remittance) and we will supply you.

LEVY & MARCUS

MAKERS
729-731 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Mallory Hats

CRAVENETTED



All That You Like in a Hat

New, exclusive shapes and shades—becoming, refined lines—absolutely correct style—the finest fur felt—you get all these, plus the weather-proof feature which comes from the famous Priestley Cravenetting process. This treatment does not change the texture or appearance of the material at all—simply renders it weather-proof. That is why

Mallory Hats Stay New

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere
In New York at 1133 Broadway
In Boston at 412 Washington St.

Derbies and Soft Hats
\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00

E. A. MALLORY & SONS, Inc.
113 Astor Place, Corner Broadway, New York
Factory: Danbury, Conn.



KOH-I-NOOR Pencils

One KOH-I-NOOR lasts as long as 6 ordinary pencils.

Made in Austria—known, sold and used everywhere. 10c. ea., \$1 a doz. 17 different degrees—an exactly right one for every Purpose and Paper, and each degree always the same. Be sure you get the genuine, stamped "KOH-I-NOOR." Any stationer can supply you.

L. & C. Hardtmuth, Estab. 1790, 34 E. 23d St., New York City

Wisdom.

As your teeth are wanted to last—for time to come—begin at once their daily antiseptic cleansing with

Calvert's

Carbolic Tooth Powder.

Price from 15cts. Sample and booklet from Park & Tilford, 927 Broadway, New York.
Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.
Canadian Depot: 349 Dorchester Street West, Montreal.

To Manufacturers:

Is your business as large and as profitable as it might be?

If not, locating in LOUISVILLE may solve the question. For accurate, detailed and full information, write **COMMISSIONER, Bureau of Industries, Commercial Club, Louisville, Ky.**

Interior has ordered a new scale of prices that are still absurdly low, and it is difficult to imagine what sufficient reason the Secretary can assign for disposing of the public coal lands for a fraction of their real value. According to a recent press bulletin of the Geological Survey, the prices fixed are rarely equal to a quarter of the royalties paid in the same districts for like coal lands among private interests.

It is perfectly clear that the interests of the nation demand that all of our mineral lands, and especially our coals and phosphates, should be perpetually withdrawn from private entry, and be operated under the Government upon a lease system. This is vital with reference to the phosphates in order to prevent their exportation. It is vital with reference to coal in order that fuel from the Government lands may compete with that from land privately held, and thus prevent monopolistic prices.

The Tide Just Beginning to Run

WITHOUT the widest and wisest system of education the poor will be led by impulse and not by reason. Without the widest and wisest system of education those who possess largely will continue to be controlled by individualism, as are the small group of men who own the anthracite coal of the country, a resource which it took millions of years of labor of sun and earth to manufacture, as if this privilege were granted from on high instead of from their fellow men.

By some men largely possessing I have been asked the question, whether the new movement of restrictive legislation is merely a temporary flood which will soon subside. To such I have said: "The tide is just beginning to run, the part of wisdom is to cooperate, to be fair to this generation and considerate of the generations to come, or you will be overwhelmed by a mighty tidal wave of mingled just indignation, passion, and prejudice."

The new movement can no more be stilled than can the tides, which depend upon the movements of the planets, because it rests upon as fundamental a cause—a severe limitation of the natural resources of the nation. The part of wisdom is to work with the movement, and not against it. It may be guided. It can not be stayed.

Those who play their part in this great revolution in ideals, the most fundamental and the most necessary that has ever confronted the nation, will receive the blessing of posterity.

* * *

The Fruit-Basket

(Continued from page 17)

est and attractive package is the best agent in any trade. It was this truth that inspired the fruit-growers of Wenatchee, Missoula, the towns of the Yakima Valley, Hood River, and others to organize their fruit-growers into unions. The apples no longer went forth under the meaningless names of Ben Brown or John Jones, but with the guarantee of a great and wealthy valley. No grower was allowed to pack his own apples. The associations did it, and did it with conscientious care. "Find a bad apple and we'll give you the ear" was their confident assertion. Eastern traders discovered that there was a valley standard. It was no longer necessary to send buyers West. They could order the standard products by wire. Ben Brown and John Jones discovered that the surest way to sell their fruits at the highest prices was to standardize and get the valley stamp on their box. But the union idea did not stop here. The associations set out to educate their members along the line of their occupation. The unions make liberal use of the telegraph wires, and so make a more intelligent distribution of wares than an individual could do. They set out to discover new markets. They married the orchardist to the horticultural schools of the State agricultural colleges and made of a trade a scientific profession. They taught caution and conservation. They showed that, though apple trees may live a hundred and fifty years, and though their valley lands were richer than the Asiatic province of Shansi that has been farmed for forty centuries, the original orchards of the Luebbings had gone into decay through carelessness and neglect even in the virgin richness of the bank of the Willamette. But the fruit-growers' unions are doing most as a school of applied ethics. They erase jealousies and suspicion, and establish trust and appreciation of neighbors and a spirit of fraternalism and patriotism.

"Do you want to go back to Germany?" asked a visitor who was inspecting a twelve-year orchard that had been planted and matured by a native of Cassel. Waving his hand in a broad sweep that took

Clothes Originality

In striving to produce originality in clothes, there is always the danger of crossing the boundary line of good taste. Not so when the clothes are ordered to individual measurements through

Strauss Brothers' National Tailoring Service

(Over 5000 local dealers and branch stores throughout the United States)

Employing the leading designers of the country, we create new fashions that win the stamp of approval of the best dressers. We show 52 authoritative styles, each of which may be modified to conform to your ideas and special requirements. In all cases the finished garments will adhere strictly to fashion edicts.

We are now showing 500 new and original weaves, in all colorings and designs, at prices ranging from \$20.00 to \$40.00 for made-to-order suits and overcoats, guaranteed to please perfectly. Call on our established local dealer and have your measures skilfully taken.

GOOD CLOTHES ARE MADE TO ORDER
FASHION MAGAZINE NO. 11, entitled "Pointes" and 12 portraits of champion athletes sent free on request.



THE "KERMIT"
(from life)
One of Our 52 Fall Fashions

Strauss Brothers
MASTER TAILORS
S.W. cor. Monroe & Franklin Sts. Entire Building
Established 1877
CHICAGO

PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS

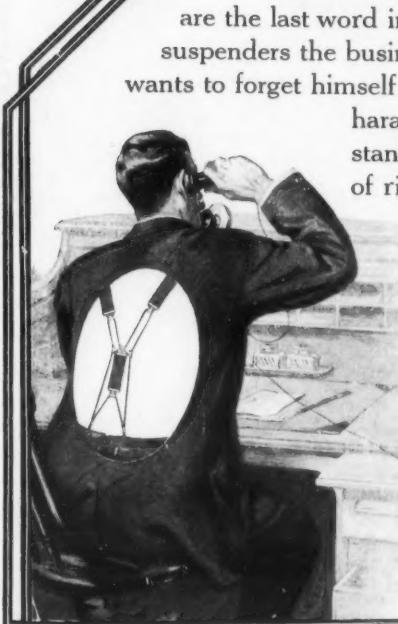
are the last word in suspender comfort. The suspenders the business man wears because he wants to forget himself and his clothes and not be harassed all day long by the constant pressure on his shoulders of rigid-back suspenders.

Light, medium and heavy weights. Guaranteed by makers.

Sold by all good dealers or by mail direct.

Price, 50 cents

The C. A. Edgerton
Mfg. Co.
1718 Main St.
SHIRLEY
MASS.



MOVING PICTURE MACHINES

Stereopticons

You Can Make BIG MONEY Entertaining the Public

Nothing affords better opportunities for men with small capital.

We start you, furnishing complete outfit with equipment, at a surprisingly low cost.

THE FIELD IS LARGE, comprising the regular theatre and lecture circuit, also local fields in Churches, Public Schools, Lodges and General Public Gatherings. Our Entertainment Supply Catalogue fully explains special offer. Sent Free.

Chicago Projecting Co., 225 Dearborn St., Dept. 156, Chicago

We Ship on Approval
without a cent deposit, pay the freight and allow 10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our unheard-of prices and wonderful offers on highest grade 1910 model bicycles.

Factory Prices Do not buy a bicycle at any price until you write for our new **Art Catalog** and learn our wonderful proposition on first sample bicycle going to your town.

Rider Agents everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. We Sell cheaper than any other factory.

Tires, Coaster-Brakes, single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at half usual prices. Do Not Wait; write today for our special offer.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. S-54, CHICAGO



IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



A Fancy Vest Every Two Minutes.

An "R&W" White or Fancy Vest is demanded by some man every second minute of every twenty-four hours for 365 days a year.

This means that 840 men in the United States buy an "R&W" Vest every day.

This popularity is not the result of luck or a few days work. Each Vest represents the accumulated knowledge of many years of experience.

"R&W" White and Fancy Vests are stylish, fit perfectly and give excellent service.

Buy the only Vests known by name, from your local dealer.

\$2.00 to \$10.00

Write us and we'll send you our Text Book of Dress For Men.

Rosenwald & Weil
Makers Chicago

KREMENTZ COLLAR BUTTONS For every special need of the particular man.

Shirt front, round or lens shaped heads, short shank.



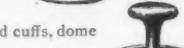
Shirt collar front, lens or round heads, long shank.



Back of neck, extended head to hold scarf, or dome shaped head, medium shank.



Sleeves with detached cuffs, dome shaped, long shank.



Sleeves above attached cuffs, large head, short shank. Also ladies' shirt waists, negligee shirts, etc.



All dealers. Every button insured.

Booklet Free

KREMENTZ & CO.

46 Chestnut Street

Newark, N. J.

Don't Pay Two Prices for Stoves and Ranges

Buy at Factory Prices, Save \$18.00

HOOSIER STOVES

Are Wonderful "Fuel Savers and Easy Bakers." The 20 new 1910 improvements make them the finest stoves and ranges in the world. "Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such low, unequalled factory prices?" Hoosier Stoves delivered for you to take 30 days free in your own home before you buy. A written guarantee with each stove, backed by a Million Dollars. Our new 1910 improvements on stoves also surpass anything ever produced.

Send Postal Today for Free Catalogue
HOOSIER STOVE FACTORY, 218 State Street, Marion, Ind.

WIGS and TOUPEES
Absolute non-detectable toupee.
Special rates to barbers. Send for Catalog.
Lombard Bambini Co., 495 Washington St., Lynn, Mass.

In ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

in his trees, a noble view of Mt. Adams, a group of a half-dozen neighbors, and a small Liberty pole from which floated the Stars and Stripes in the brightest sunshine of July, he replied: "Could I get these in Germany?"

A British soldier recently wrote a play called "An Englishman's Home" that threw England into consternation. It pictured a peaceful English household suddenly attacked and wrecked by the soldiers of an invading army. The whole country went military mad. Schoolboys formed battalions and drilled daily on the green. Even girls went through the manual of arms. Years ago the brilliant English statesman, Disraeli, said: "Opportunity is more powerful than conquerors or prophets." The fruit men of the West, with no thought of shell or gun, in a country blessed with a vast peace, attend to their vines and their trees as did John Burns to his cows and bees.

It has taken more than a hundred years to make the choice acres we find at the Lexington or the Concord greens. But there is no part of their story that is not as much the rightful heritage of the Yakima Valley boy as the youth whose library window looks out on the yard of the Harrington house, where fell the first sacrifice for American freedom. To the Lexington lad will come with his legends of the West the story of how Marcus Whitman, with his "iron-tire" wagon, saved an empire to our flag, and how the Luellings, by carting with ox-team a bundle of twigs over thousands of miles of hardships, changed a vast wilderness into great States and proud cities and prosperous farms with millions of brave, happy people, and with opportunity awaiting many millions more.

* * *

The Passing Red Man

Mr. Curtis's Photographs of the American Indian

LEADING librarians of England and America seem to agree that one of the most important single publishing enterprises in recent years is the "Photographic History of the North American Indian," by Mr. Edward S. Curtis of Seattle. For years Mr. Curtis has been working in anthropological photography. Appreciating the historical value of this work and the urgent need of having it carried to as complete a condition as possible, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of New York contributed toward its publication; the edition will be limited to five hundred sets of twenty volumes, to sell at \$3,000 a set. Mr. Morgan himself subscribed for the first hundred sets, which he distributed among English and American colleges and libraries. Through the courtesy of Mr. Curtis, COLLIER'S is enabled in this number to offer to its readers some examples of Mr. Curtis's work. In commenting upon Mr. Curtis's photographic achievements, ex-President Roosevelt once said:

"... Our generation offers the last chance for doing what Mr. Curtis has done. The Indian as he has hitherto been is on the point of passing away. His life has been lived under conditions through which our own race passed so many years ago that not a vestige of their memory remains. It would be a veritable calamity if a vivid and truthful record of these conditions were not kept. No man alone can preserve such a record in complete form. Others have worked in the past, and are working in the present, to preserve parts of the record; but Mr. Curtis, because of the singular combination of qualities with which he has been blessed, and because of his extraordinary success in making and using his opportunities, has been able to do what no other man ever has done; what, as far as we can see, no other man could do. He is an artist who works out of doors and not in the closet. He is a close observer, whose qualities of mind and body fit him to make his observations out in the field, surrounded by the wild life he commemorates. He has lived on intimate terms with many different tribes of the mountains and the plains. He knows them as they hunt, as they travel, as they go about their various avocations on the march and in the camp. He knows their medicine men and sorcerers, their chiefs and warriors, their young men and maidens. He has not only seen their vigorous outward existence, but has caught glimpses, such as few white men ever catch, into that strange spiritual and mental life of theirs; from whose innermost recesses all white men are forever barred. Mr. Curtis is rendering a real and great service; a service not only to our own people, but to the world of scholarship everywhere."

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn
And make you tired all over? Allen's Foot-Ease makes the shoes comfortable, rests and cools the feet and makes walking easy. All druggists, 25c. Don't accept any substitute.—Ade.

42



Gillette Safety Razor

No matter how skillful a man may be with an ordinary razor he will occasionally nick his face—and there is always the danger of a bad cut.

The Gillette is safe. On some mornings a man is nervous or in a hurry and there are times when "his fingers are all thumbs"—then there's special comfort in the Gillette. It requires no stropping or honing. He can shave quickly—clean up all the corners without a cut or scratch.

The time to buy a Gillette is now. It pays for itself in three months and it lasts a lifetime.

The Gillette, illustrated herewith, is so compact that it can be carried in the pocket or slipped in the side of a traveling bag. It comes in gold, silver or gun metal—with handle and blade box to match. The blades are fine.

Prices, \$5.00 to \$7.50. For sale everywhere.

You should know Gillette Shaving Brush—bristles gripped in hard rubber; and Gillette Shaving Stick—a soap worthy of the Gillette Safety Razor.

New York, Times Bldg.
Chicago, Stock Exchange Bldg.
London Office
17 Holborn Viaduct.

GILLETTE SALES CO.

Canadian Office
3 St. Alexander St.
Montreal

Factories: Boston, Montreal, London, Berlin, Paris



DIAMONDS ON CREDIT



20% DOWN 10% PER MONTH
Why wait for your Diamond until you have saved the price? Pay for it by the Lyon Method. A written guarantee accompanies each Diamond. All goods sent prepaid for inspection. 10% discount for cash. Send now for Catalogue No. 24.

J. M. LYON & CO.
71-73 NASSAU ST. N.Y.



Men who know Suskana neckties swear by them. You can recognize Suskana ties by this label—a guarantee of quality, of style, —of your money's worth. They don't bind in the collar.

Susquehanna
Silk Mills
18 West
18th Street
New York



YOU CAN'T BREATHE WRONG WITH \$1 BREATHE-RITE \$1

If you have any regard for your health or personal appearance you should wear a BREATHE-RITE BRACE. It holds the body gently but firmly erect whether walking, standing or sitting. It corrects round shoulders, strengthens the back and enlarges the chest from one to five inches. Made of a white, washable, elastic fabric, weight but 2 ounces and is always comfortable.

A blessing for growing boys and girls. One size fits anybody. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. ONE DOLLAR.

BREATHE-RITE MFG. CO., Room 1013, 45 West 34th St., NEW YORK
Send for descriptive booklet. Money back if not pleased. We have an interesting agent's proposition. Send for particulars today.



BINDER FOR COLLIER'S (Express Prepaid), \$1.25

Half morocco, with title in gold. With patent clasps, so that the numbers may be inserted weekly. Will hold one volume. Sent by express prepaid on receipt of price. Address COLLIER'S, 416 West Thirteenth Street, New York

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

“
sec
pri
cro
ma
Only
colt
are
blead
all ca
NE
We



KING QUALITY

"The Shoe of Shoes" for Men

WELL-DRESSED MEN everywhere select King Quality Shoes for dress, business or street wear. First, because they have style—they look like custom-made shoes; second, they are comfortable; third, because they outwear other shoes sold at the same price. Designed by artists; handsome enough for evening wear, yet easy enough for a cross-country tramp. King Quality stands for the highest development of scientific shoemaking. Our guarantee stands behind your dealer's guarantee.

Only the best materials are used in making King Quality Shoes. The uppers are of patent colt skin, gun metal, medium-weight tan or Russian calf and the finest vici kid; the soles are oak tanned; the counters and box toes of first quality sole leather; the linings of field-bleached duck; the fittings are of silk, and only the best Irish flax thread is used. These are all carefully put together by the best skilled shoemakers in the world.

Any Dealer in the United States wishing to control the \$4.00 and \$5.00 men's shoe trade will be sent a sample line, express paid.

NEW FALL SHAPES AND STYLES NOW READY

King Quality Shoes Are Sold by All First-Class Retailers

We will send you our handsome new catalogue free, if you send us your name.

ARNOLD SHOE COMPANY
North Abington, Mass.



Made to wear
Where the
Wear comes
Most—



Everwear
TRADE MARK
HOSIERY
For Men and Women

Don't make the mistake of thinking all guaranteed hose are alike. Many brands not half as good as Everwear are "guaranteed."

True, Everwear sell at the same price as other guaranteed or ordinary hose, but you can depend upon Everwear to look as neat, feel as good and fit as well as the most expensive kinds.

For Everwear are more than merely guaranteed hose. They embody all the best features of the finest imported hose, though they cost much less. Everything that constitutes the making of a really superior hose,—yarn, workmanship, colors, etc., goes into them.

Everwear Hose do not sacrifice ease and style for durability. The heel and toe are given extra strength but not extra thickness—the weave is simply, but ingeniously, made very much closer at these points.

This is done by the exclusive Everwear process. That is why

you cannot get the Everwear quality in any other hosiery.

Isn't this the kind of hose you want—the kind that not only gives you a six months' guarantee, but that look, fit, and feel as good as the most expensive hose you can buy?

So make sure you get Everwear. Some merchants might try to sell you something they claim "just as good." For your own protection see that the name "Everwear" is on the box and on each pair of hose.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us your order stating size, kind and color wanted. Enclose price and we will send you the hose express prepaid. If you have worn other guaranteed hose and they were not satisfactory, you should order a box of Everwear at once. You will never really enjoy hose comfort, satisfaction and economy until you try them.

Six Pairs of one Size in a Box—Solid or Assorted Colors

SILK LISLE

Men's—\$3.00 a box. Colors, black, tan, champagne, burgundy, lavender, purple, gun metal, light and dark shades of blue and gray, Hunter green and reseda green.
Ladies'—\$3.00 a box. Light weight. Colors, black and tan.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Men's—\$1.50 a box. Light or medium weight. Colors, black, black with white feet, blue, green, and burgundy; light and dark shades of gray and tan.
Ladies'—\$2.00 a box. Colors, black, black with white feet, and tan.

EVERWEAR HOSIERY CO., Dept. 12, Milwaukee, Wis.